WISDOM

THE MAGAZINE OF KNOWLEDGE FOR ALL AMERICA

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
portrait by Karsh of Ottawa

special edition | THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA

JUNE 1957

America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

WISDOM

THE MAGAZINE OF KNOWLEDGE FOR ALL AMERICA

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from the Wisdom of DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

It is the wisdom, the forward-looking capacities, of our businessmen that are going to make America, and keep America, the healthy, economic organism that will bring happiness and progress to our people.

We do not keep security establishments merely to defend property or territory or rights abroad or at sea. We keep the security forces to defend a way of life.

* * *

All of us gratefully acknowledge, as our fathers before us, our dependence on the guidance of Divine Providence. But this dependence must not tempt us to evade our personal responsibility to use every one of our individual and collective talents for the better discharge of our lifetime missions.

* * *

Change is inescapable in human society. Since the beginning of history, the quality of a nation has been measured by its capacity to meet and to master evolving circumstances; the capacity of a man has been gauged, in part, by his flexible adjustment to the new and novel, without sacrifice of principle or abandonment of standards. We must think better and faster and more wisely than ever before.

* * *

Our Founders would scarcely recognize the Nation of today as that which they designed: It has been so greatly changed. But the change has been peaceful and selective — and always conforming to the principles of our founding documents. That has made it possible to conserve the good inherited from the past while adjusting to meet constantly rising goals. In that way we have kept in the front ranks of those who respect human dignity, who produce increasingly and who share fairly the fruits of their labors.

There can be no true peace which involves acceptance of a status quo in which we find injustice to many nations, repressions of human beings on a gigantic scale and constructive effort paralyzed in many areas by fear.

We must be firm but friendly. We must be tolerant but not complacent. We must be quick to understand another's viewpoint, honestly assumed. But we must never agree to injustice for the weak, for the unfortunate, for the underprivileged, well knowing that if we accept destruction of the principle of justice for all, we cannot longer claim justice for ourselves as a matter of right.

* * *

It is the function of government to do for people those things they could *not* do for themselves and to stay out of things in places where the people *can* do things for themselves. We should hope, therefore, to have wisdom in government to help distinguish this line beyond which government should not go and yet be courageous in doing those things that it should do.

There is an old story about the man in a town who owned the factory on which the living of the community depended. He built a great house on the hill, and all the rest of the people lived in the plain below in fairly meager circumstances. The climax of the story was, when things began to go bad, that the man on top found that he was not safe except only as the people below were contented and believed that they were advancing. When they became depressed and lost their morale, and the company began to fail, this man fell farther than the others, because he had a greater distance to go.

Within a certain degree, that story has applicability in the world today. The United States cannot live alone — a paragon of prosperity — with all the rest of the world sinking lower and lower in its standards of living.

* * *

America enjoys unprecedented opportunity. This opportunity is the result of the great God-given forces which quicken our Nation's progress. The most fundamental of those great forces is labor. The working men and women of the United States have built our country, and they provide vivid testimony to the world of the strength of our free Government. While our progress has been inspiring, we cannot rest on our accomplishments. There is much to be done to meet the opportunities ahead.

* * *

There are more than sixty-six million men and women employed in the United States. Our skilled work force is the greatest in the world, but it is not large enough to meet the ever-growing demands of our Nation. This is an opportunity which labor and management, education and Government, and all vital segments of our society must meet.

We are a Nation blessed with freedom and proud of our democracy, and we have advanced toward equality of economic and employment opportunities, but this task is not complete. There is more for all of us to do in securing the right of each American to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Let us fix our eyes upon the future, confident that we can make our land an even better place in which to live full and useful lives.

* * *

Patiently but persistently we must work on. We must take into account man's hunger for freedom and for food; all men's dignity as well as some men's power; the eventual triumph of right and justice over expediency and force.

You owe it to yourselves, you owe it to your country, to continue your study and critical analysis of the great international questions of our day. You can join with like-minded men and women in the many voluntary associations that promote people-to-people contact around the world. By means of them, the thorny problems of the time are scrutinized from many viewpoints. Solutions are approached by many avenues. Creative thinking is sparked. Mutual understanding is furthered.

Every thinking person will come to understand that his country's future will be brighter as the lot of mankind improves; that no nation can in the long run prosper except as the world enjoys a growing prosperity.

We must indeed be partners for peace and freedom and prosperity, if those words are to record achievement as well as to express a dream.

* * *

To serve liberty — to serve people — America must be strong, strong in our hearts, in our dedication to ideals — strong in our support of the political concepts handed down to us by our forefathers. We must have this great economic strength growing every day — and continuing to grow.

We must not let anything tire us. We must never let anything wear out our patience — no matter how serious the problem. We must simply say, "Then we work the harder."

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

I think it is good to talk about and to think about America:
About the great heritage of the past that must be preserved.
About the great enterprise of the present that must be advanced.
About the great vision of the future that must be nourished.

America's greatness, from the very beginning, sprang from spiritual values—from convictions—from a philosophy of life—from a devotion to ideals of human freedom within a society dedicated to the common good.

The mission of America has been—and is—the expansion of individual liberty, self-reliance and personal responsibility within a system where a Government—of conscience and of heart—is the servant of every individual, doing for him what he cannot do for himself.

The limitless vision of America is boundless. The American people, through their individual dreams and talents and energies, create an atmosphere—cultural, political, social, economic—in which the best and most creative qualities of us all can assert themselves.

Out of a heritage of ideals, a mission of freedom, a vision renewed in each generation, has come mighty material prosperity.

But we harm ourselves—and our leadership in the free world—if we become too much occupied with our material blessings. America knows, and may we never forget, man does not live by bread alone.

We are not a Nation of economic pressure groups—although some may attempt to exploit transient differences into lasting conflicts.

Rather, we are a Republic of free individuals, each working out his own destiny, each making his own contribution in his own way to the common good. At the same time, in the deepest sense, we are a united people, spiritually joined in a tight loyalty to great ideals.

Therein lies the miracle of America.

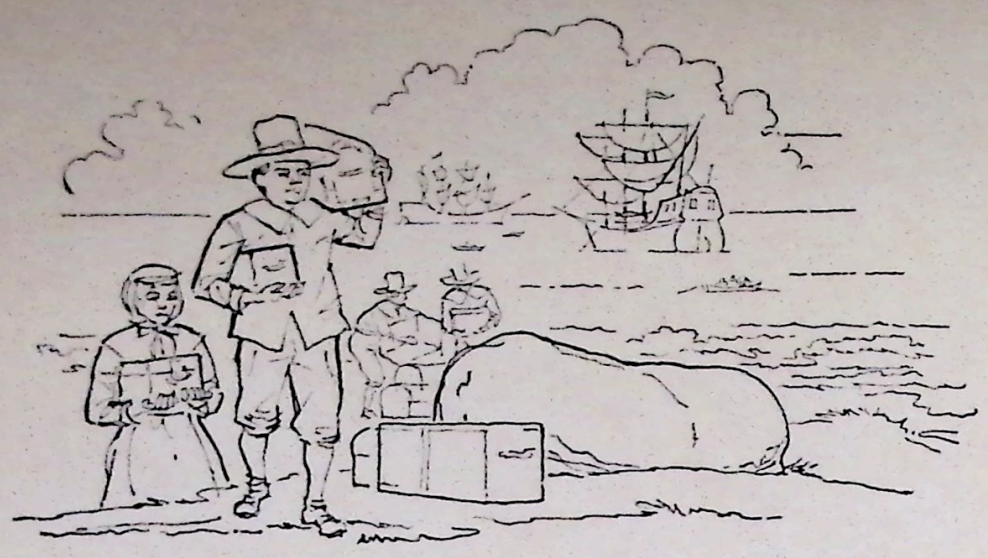
The Republic has demonstrated that human freedom works.

And it works with a purpose—the purpose of making the world a richer, finer and nobler place for ourselves and for those who come after us.

As each of us seeks out his road to happiness, this purpose is behind our daily work—whether we are laborers, or artists, or businessmen, or farmers, or musicians or public servants—whatever our calling may be.

This purpose inspires the devotion of more than a million teachers in our public and church and private schools; of our hundreds of thousands of doctors and nurses and ministers of the gospel; of all those of goodwill who, in unsung contribution, have chosen to give their lives to the unselfish service of their fellows.

This is the America our fathers began and carried forward in their time. This is the America that you have helped build. This is the America that daily you are helping to mold and shape. This is the America that our children must inherit.—From an address to the Nation.



AMERICAN HERITAGE

THE LAND

Would you know the American spirit, faith and destiny?
Would you see that they have no need of the faith of any other land?
Then take wings of steel and cross the Appalachian Plateau,
Look down upon the Ohio Valley and the cornlands,
And the drumlins and moraines of Wisconsin,
And the mines of copper and salt,
And fields of wheat, and lands of fruits and vegetables in Texas.
Go out to the desert where Phoenix stands amid peach trees,
And to the Columbia Basin, green with apple trees,
And vineyards purpling to the golden air.

This is the country that Cabot, Hudson, Raleigh, Smith,
Coronado, Cabrillo, De Soto, stared at with blinded eyes,
Doing all that they could to understand its meaning.

This land is not for mathematics devouring labor;
It is not for Caesarisms seizing the cities.
Ponce de Leon is not its spirit,
Nor Americus the grocerman.
Its symbol is not the sickle rusted with the blood of insurrection,
Or the fasces borne in a procession of despots.
Its symbols are the plow, the ax.
The myths by which it will live
Are tales of the heroes who searched for light,
For beauty and justice, who fought hunger the destroyer,
Poverty the waster and war the killer of men,
Who loved the land and strove to preserve it
Against the spirochaetae of corruption,
The contagion of alien dreams,
The sneers of supercilious charlatans,
The rootless springs of the pavements,
The hate and conceit of gabs and scribblers,
All the wanderers and adventurers who ignored the land
hastening for gold.

As Washington rapped with his sword
On the door of Fort Duquesne,
Leaving it to another day, to other hands,
To lift the bars,
So we must knock on the portals of today
And pass the frontiers in the forward march,
Using today for the search for wisdom,
Remembering what Drake and Coronado,
Cabrillo and De Vaca, did not do.

"DISCOVERING AMERICA" — EDGAR LEE MASTERS

California's Yosemite Valley, from the Tunnel Esplanade ▸
(Ansel Adams – Courtesy Yosemite Park & Curry Co.)

Pemaquid Point, Me., Lighthouse
(A. Devaney – David W. Corson)

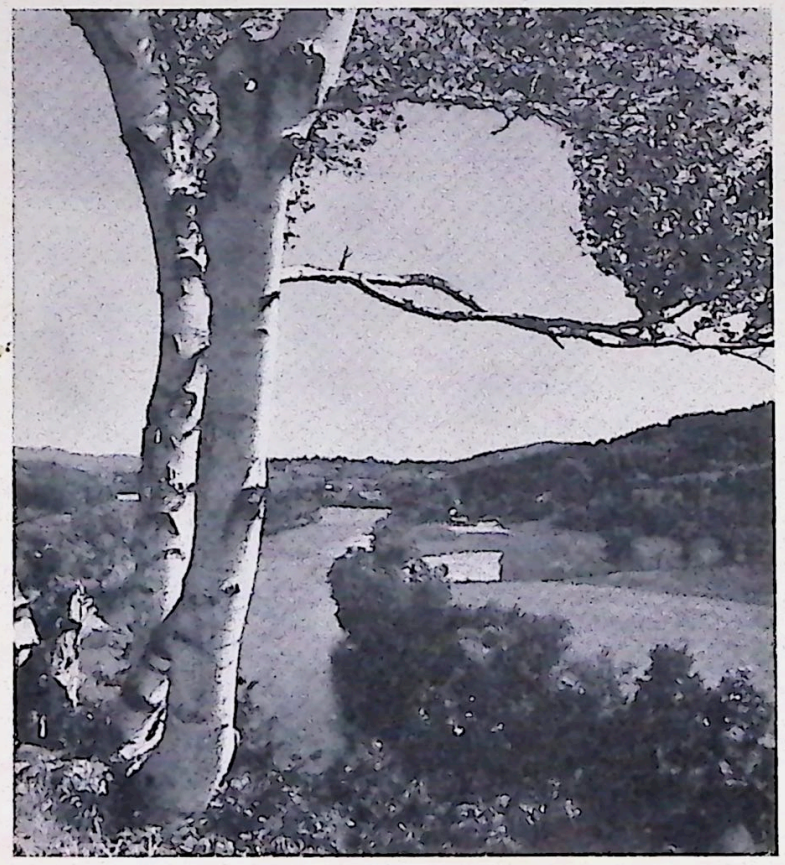
THE EAST

As any small schoolboy knows, the original Thirteen Colonies comprised the Cradle of Liberty. But it was not long before that Cradle came to hold, first the lusty infant of American Government, and next the healthy young Nation that was to grow into a complex and powerful industrial entity, business America. While certain changes are now in progress, as yet the Eastern part of the country still functions as the eyes and ears of the Nation and is still the center of such activities as finance, manufacturing, communication, publishing.

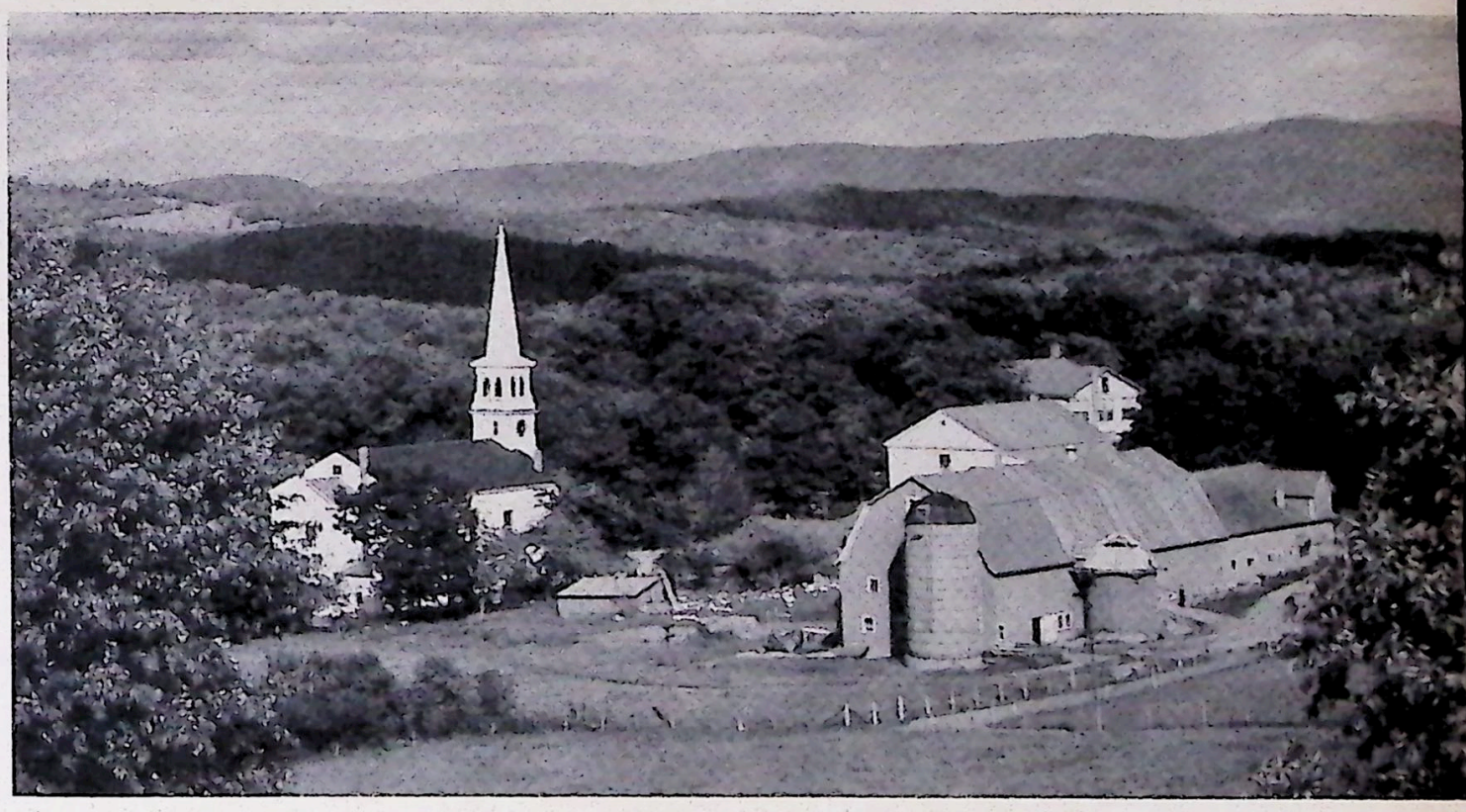
Any relation to the land – the habit of tilling it, or mining it, or even hunting on it – generates the feeling of patriotism.
RALPH WALDO EMERSON

The "rock-ribbed coast of Maine" *(Photo Reps – George Daniell)*

Rippling River, near Stratham, N.H. *(Samuel Chamberlain)*

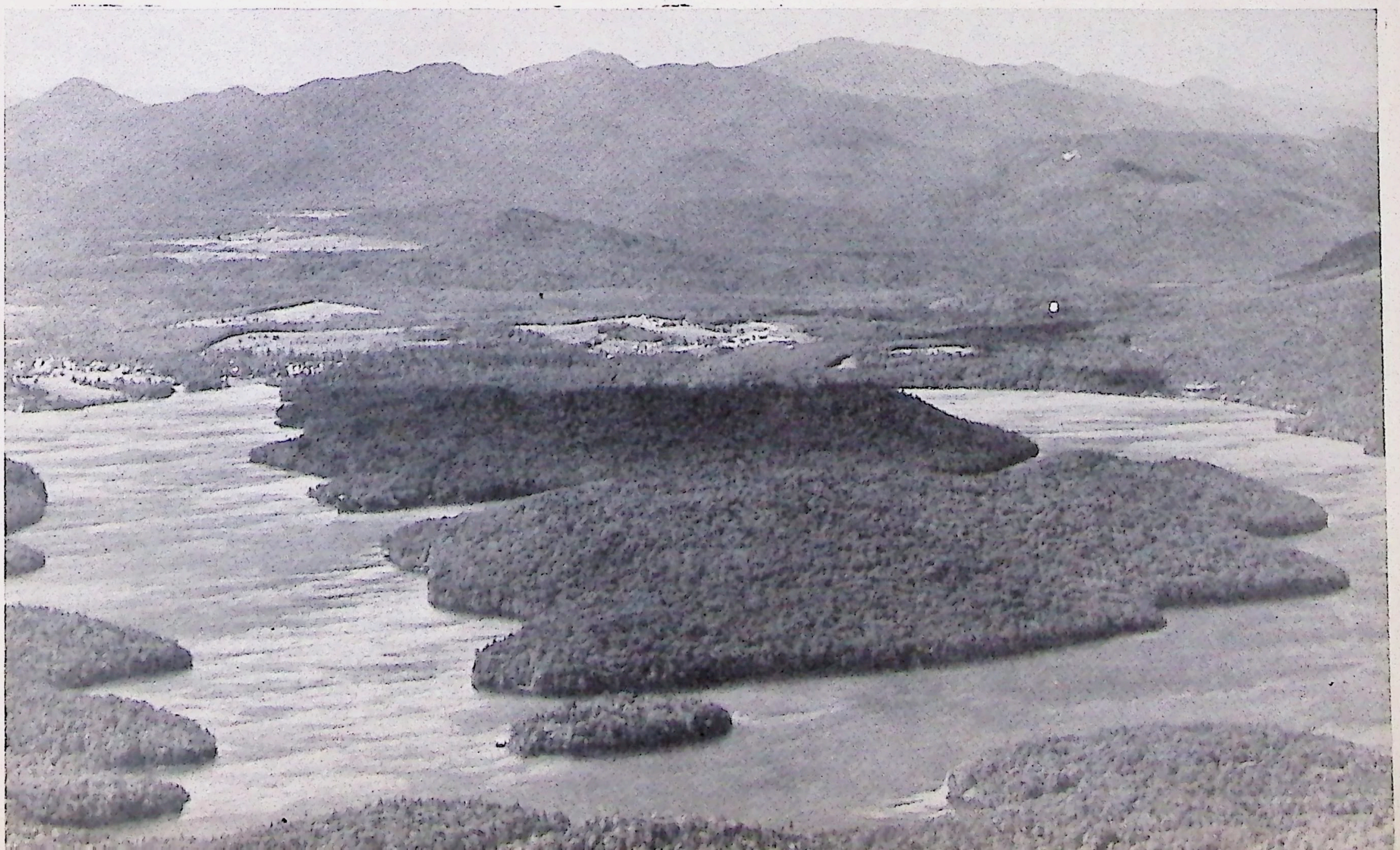


Connecticut River in Vermont
(Samuel Chamberlain)



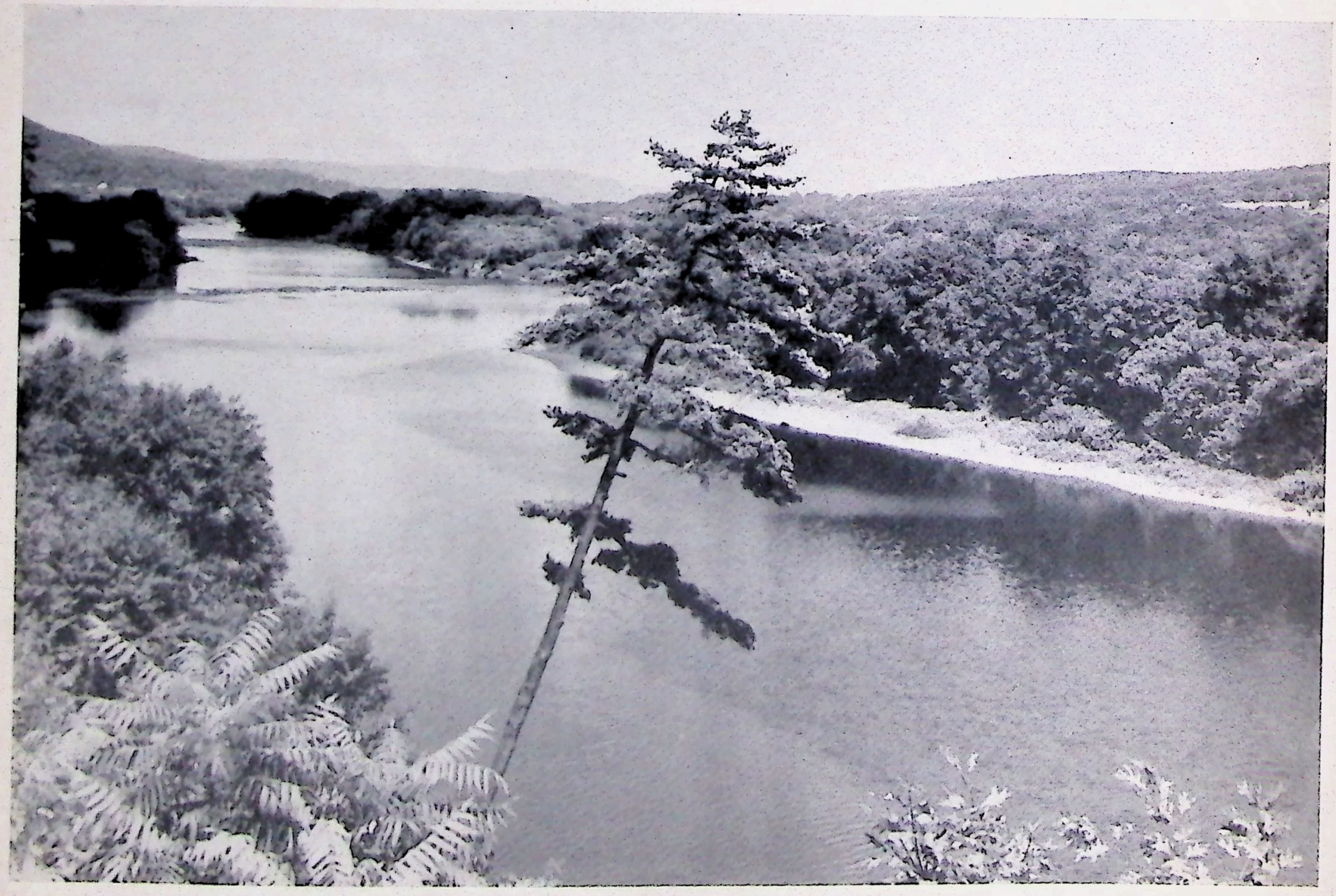
Village and farm scene near White Mountains *(A. Devaney – Winston Pote)*

Lake Placid, in Adirondacks *(Philip Gendreau)*



Quiet rural scene, with old stone fence, near Woodbury, Ct. *(Samuel Chamberlain)*

Delaware River near Milford, Pa. *(Philip Gendreau)*



Tranquil view in Hunterdon County, N. J. *(Ewing Galloway)*

Much of the East still remains peacefully rural in character, having resisted since the very beginning the encroachments of modern city life. But the pressures of an industrial era against it are intense.

If we win men's hearts throughout the world, it will not be because we are a big country but because we are a great country. Bigness is imposing. But greatness is enduring.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON

Contour farming in foothills of Appalachians and Susquehanna Valley *(Philip Gendreau)*

Lake Waccamaw, N.C., cypress *(Max Tharpe)*
Florida *(A. Devaney)*

The United States themselves are essentially the greatest poem. WALT WHITMAN

Great Smokies, Western North Carolina *(Max Tharpe)*

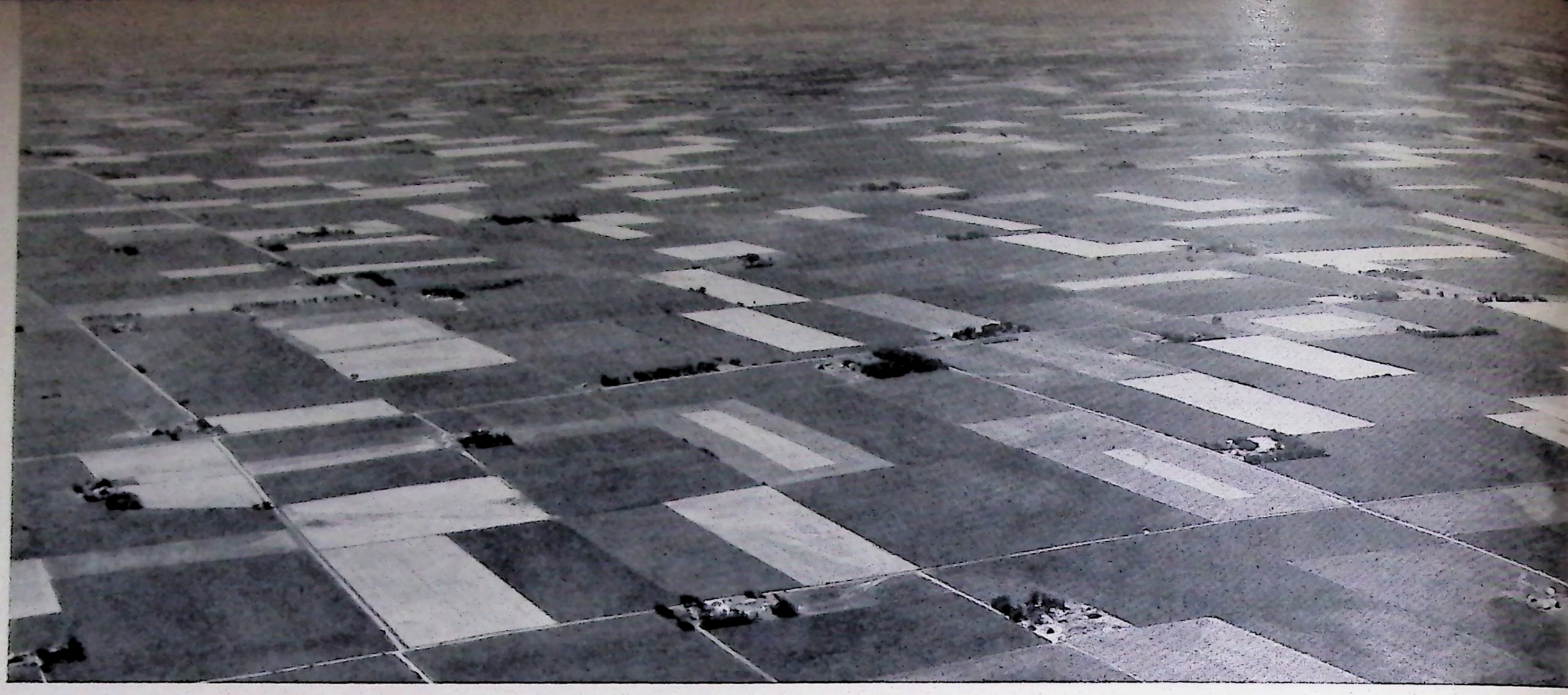
THE SOUTH

Perhaps the one section of the United States where changes are most in evidence, most noticeable, because contrasts between the old order and the new are sharpest, is that below the Mason-Dixon Line. Here the languorous, agrarian past of rice and cotton and tobacco and field crops is slowly fading away before such startling Southern innovations as the TVA, which has revitalized the entire region, textile mills that have moved down from New England and oil and shipping booms. In the South, as in the rest of the country, industrialization is under way and the economy is undergoing a subtle but important revolution.

urvivals of the old romantic South: Spanish-mossed live oaks and pines in Evangeline,
r Cajun, country *(La. Dept. of Commerce & Industry)*

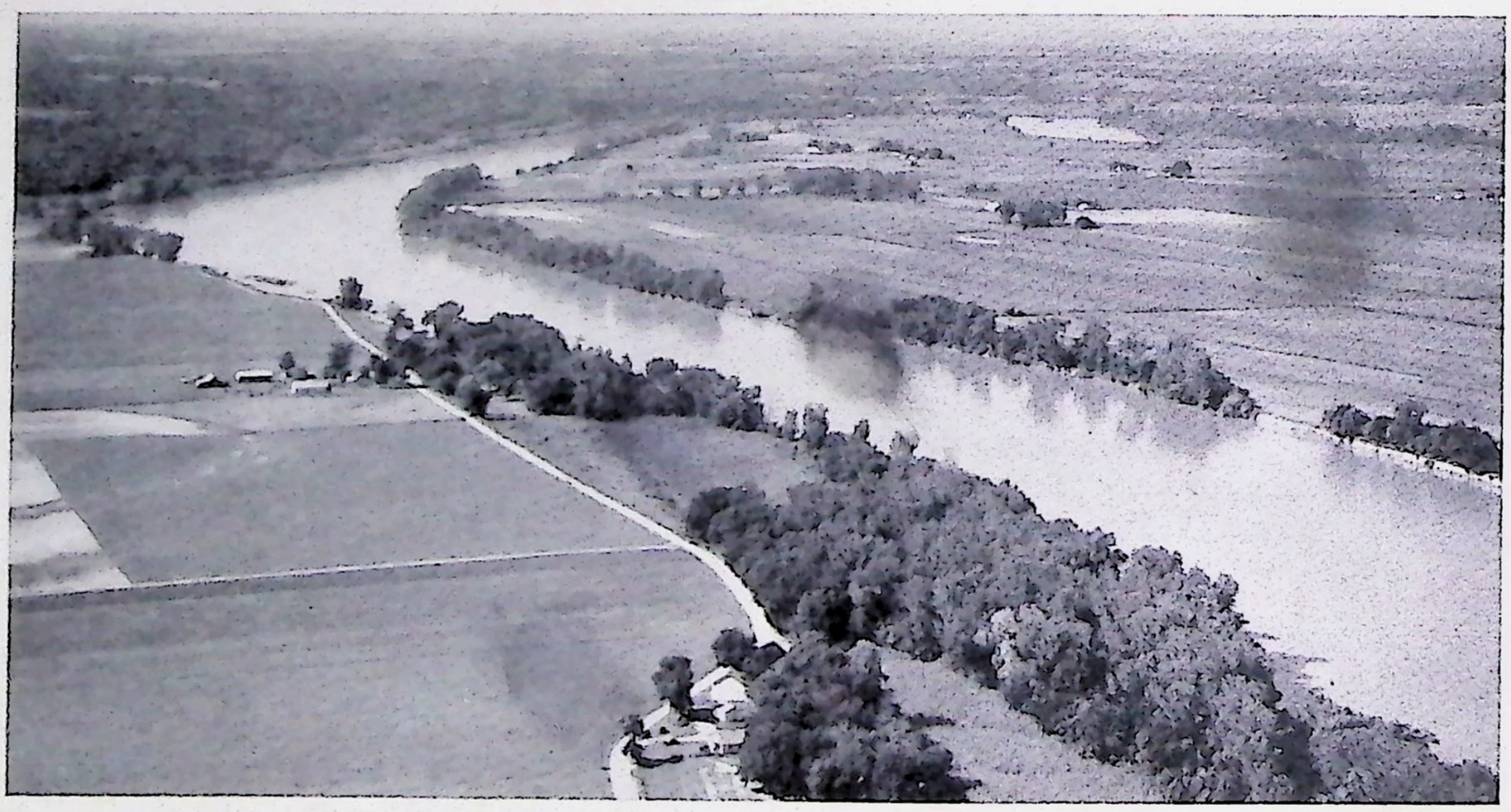
Blackwater Falls: crags *(W. Va. Ind. & Pub. Com.)*

◀ Sawgrass and palms in Everglades
(Florida State News Bureau)



Airview of checkerboard farmland near Morley, Ia. *(Fairchild Aerial Surveys)*

Bonner Springs, Kans. – wheat country *(Fairchild Aerial Surveys)*



Sheep, sunlight, serenity, Southern Indiana *(Ind. Dept. of Conservation)*

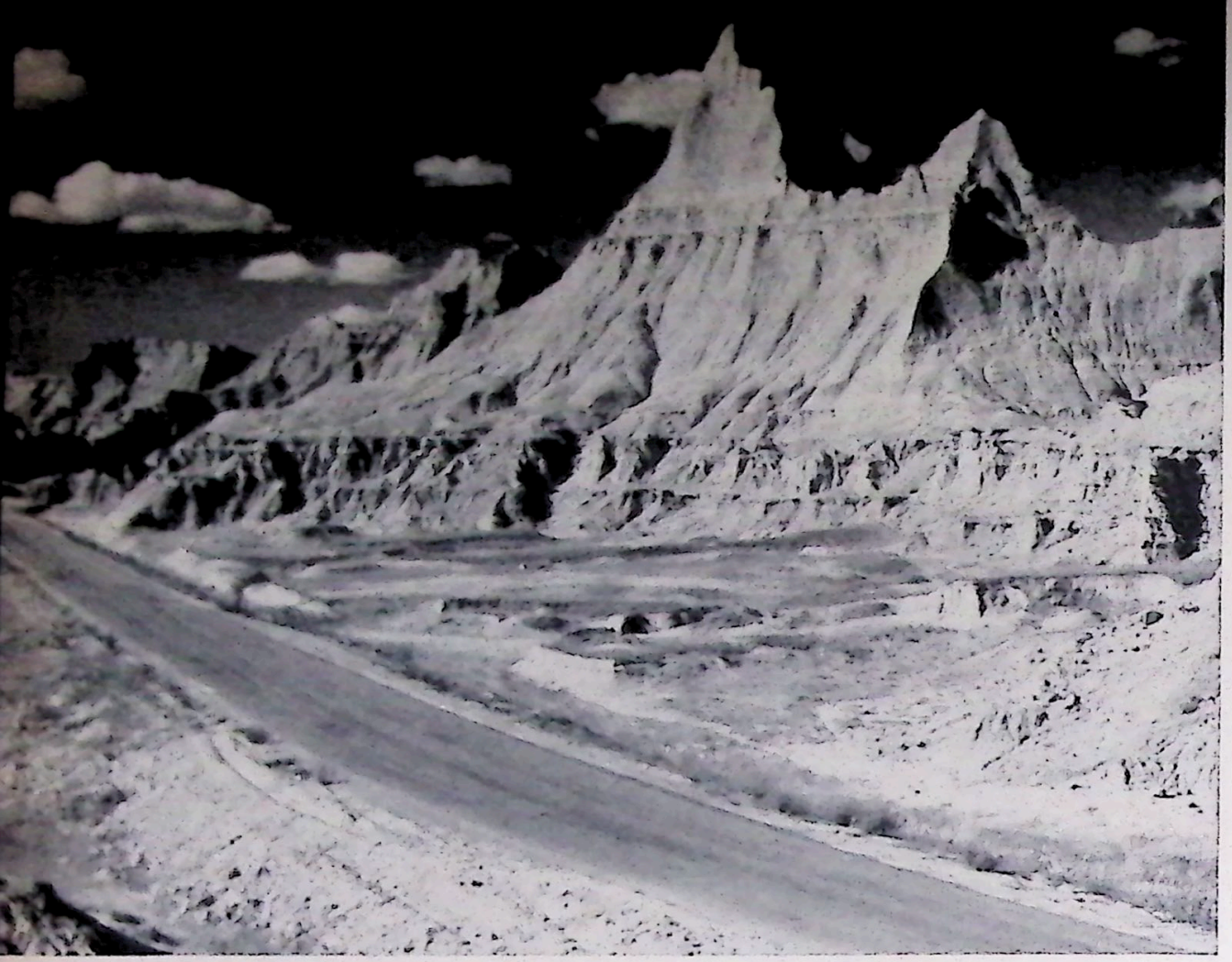
THE MIDWEST AND PLAINS STATES

While it is true that the gigantic central farmland region of the United States often referred to as the Nation's breadbasket is chiefly concerned with the production of food, the Midwest as a whole is by no means solely agricultural. Dairy farming, corn and wheat growing, grain and cereal milling, cattle and hog raising and fattening, food processing and preserving — these account for only a part of the activities of the section. There are countless other industries that are vital to both the Midwest and the economy of the entire Nation: shipping in the Great Lakes and on the Mississippi and its tributary waterways, mining in certain areas, railroading out of centers such as Chicago and Kansas City, steel making in Gary, automobile building in Detroit.

America lives in the heart of every man everywhere who wishes to find a region where he will be free to work out his destiny as he chooses.
WOODROW WILSON

Shore line, Rock Harbor, Mich. *(National Park Service)*

Historic buttes of Scotts Bluff, Nebr., landmark on Oregon Trail *(Fairchild Aerial Surveys)*



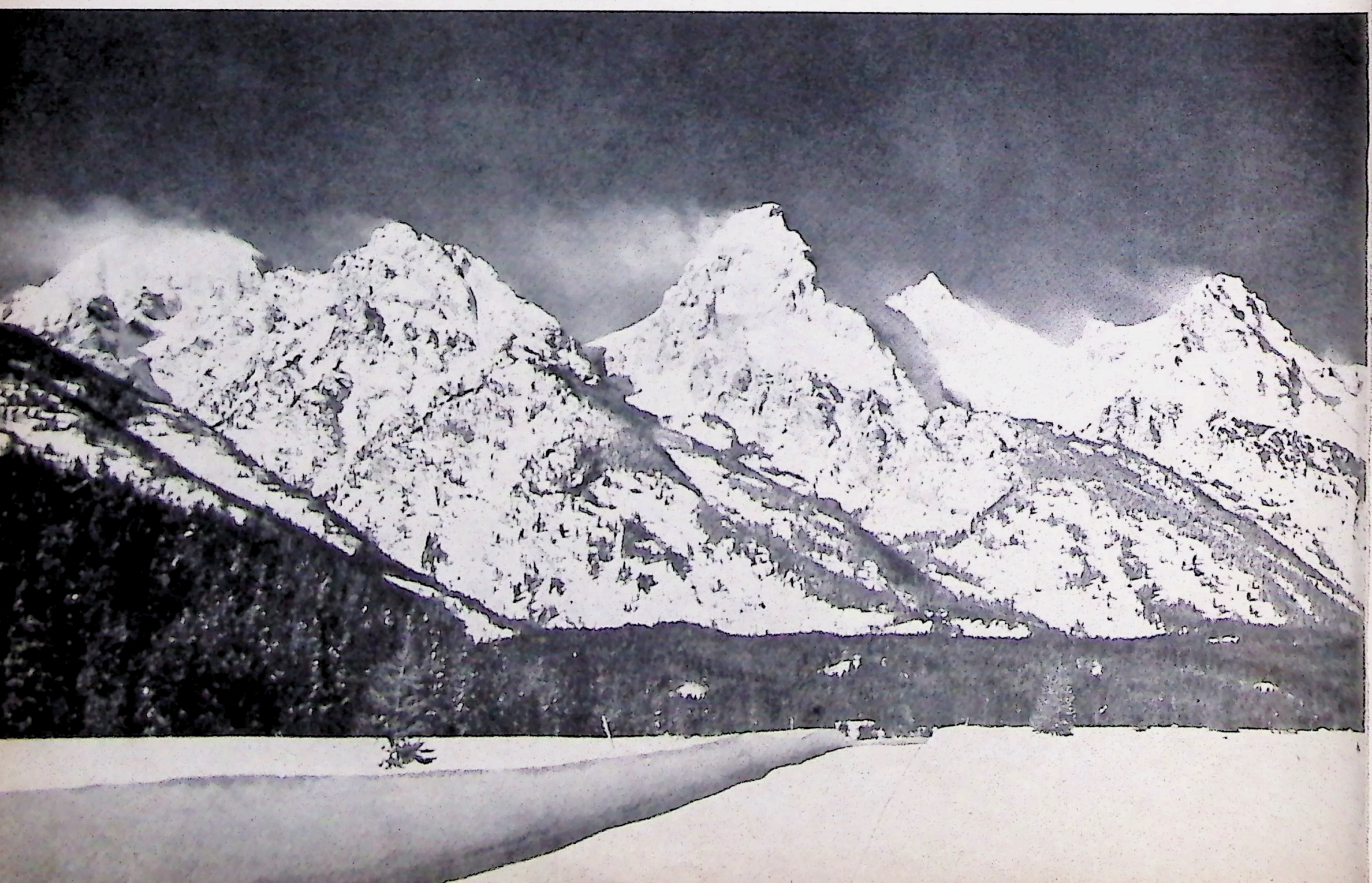
South Dakota's strange Big Badlands *(S.Dak. St. Highway Comm.)*

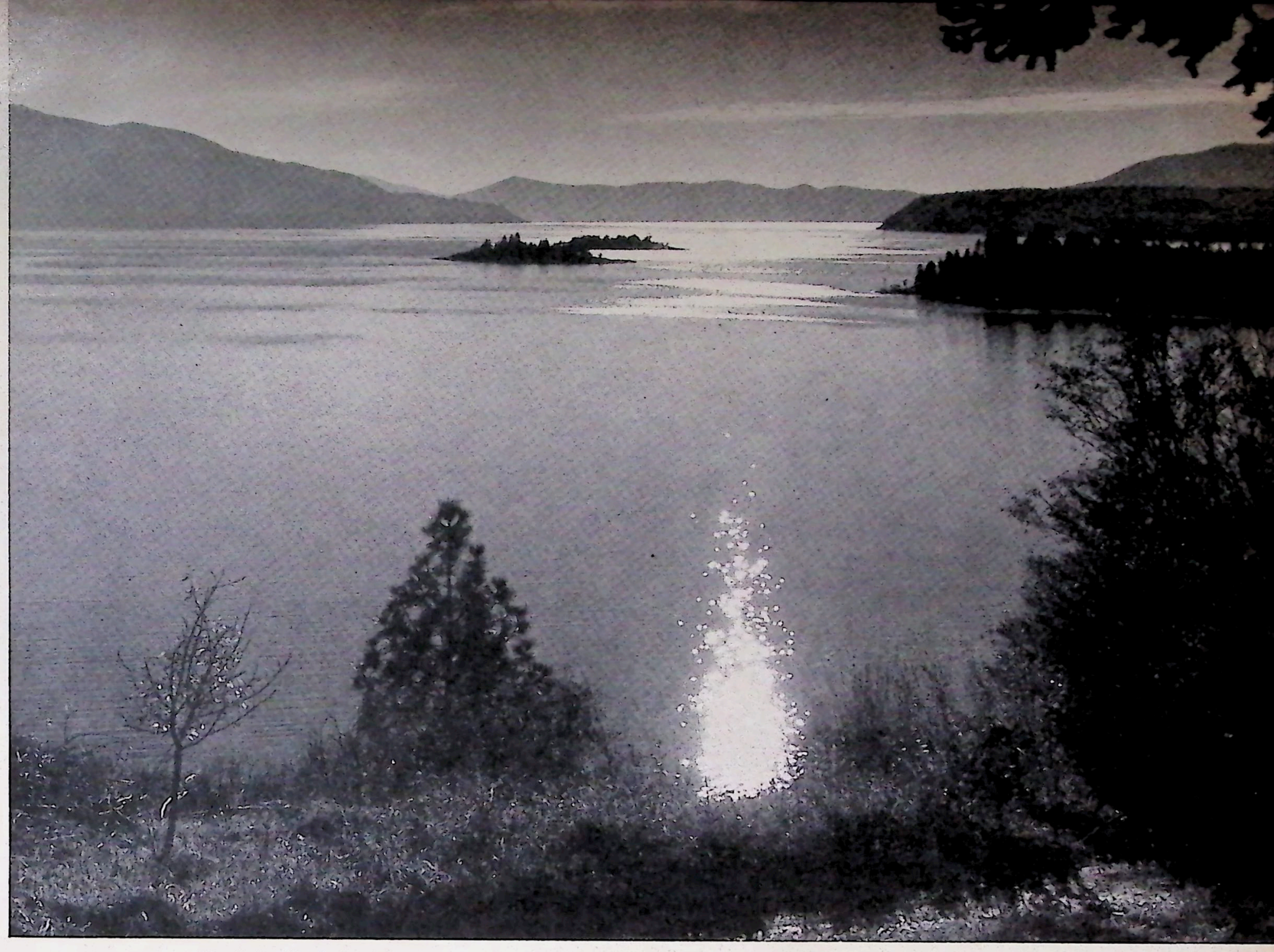
THE WEST

Over the years, the spectacular landscapes of the West have brought to America not only fame but countless thousands of eager sightseers as well. Many of these awe-struck visitors have found new and permanent homes there and have even helped to promote what in recent years has grown into a flourishing tourist industry.

Yellowstone River's Great Falls, higher than Niagara *(Nat'l Park Ser*

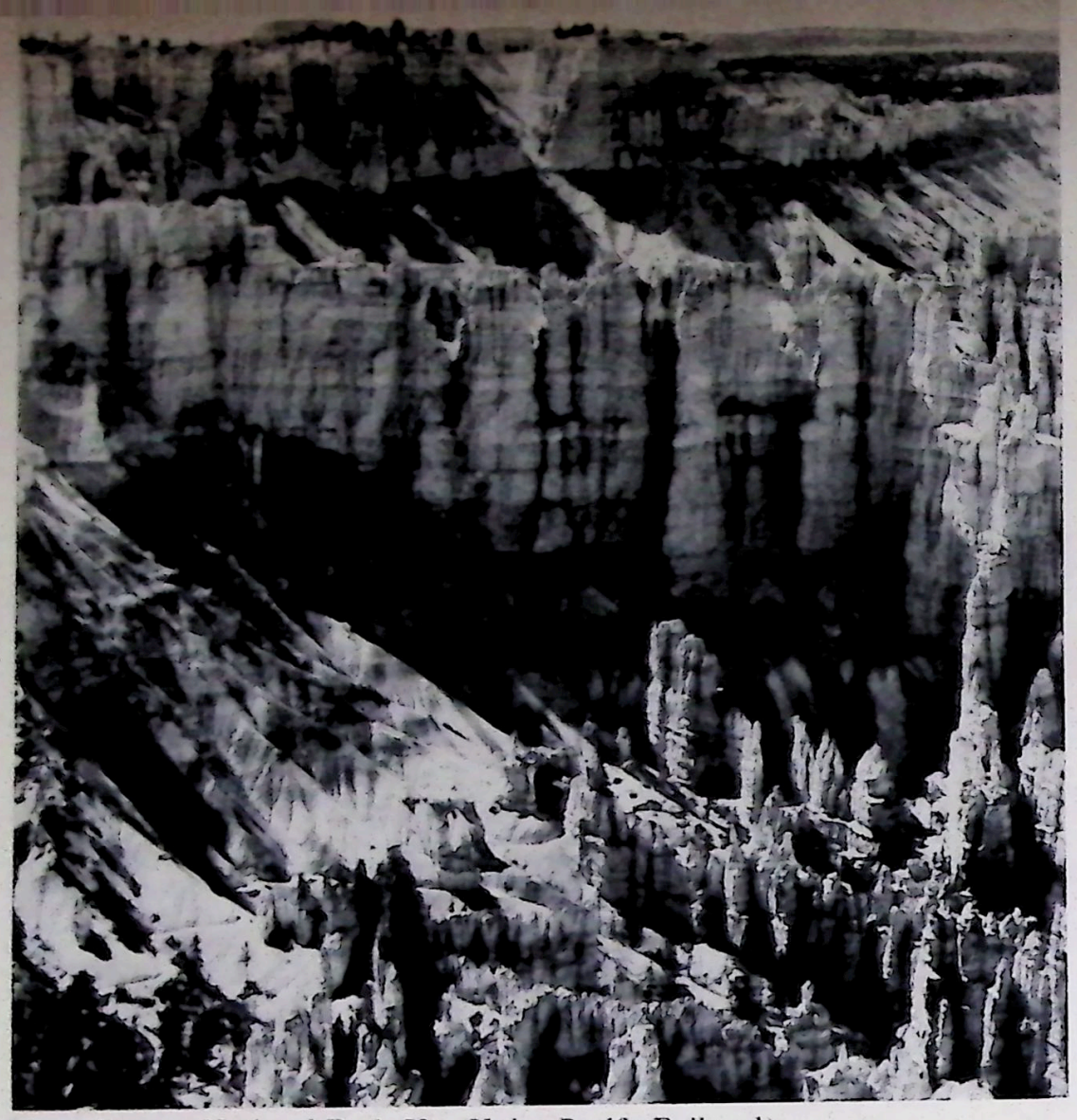
The frigid beauty of Wyoming's Grand Tetons in winter *(Gr. Teton Nat'l Park, Moose, Wyo.)*



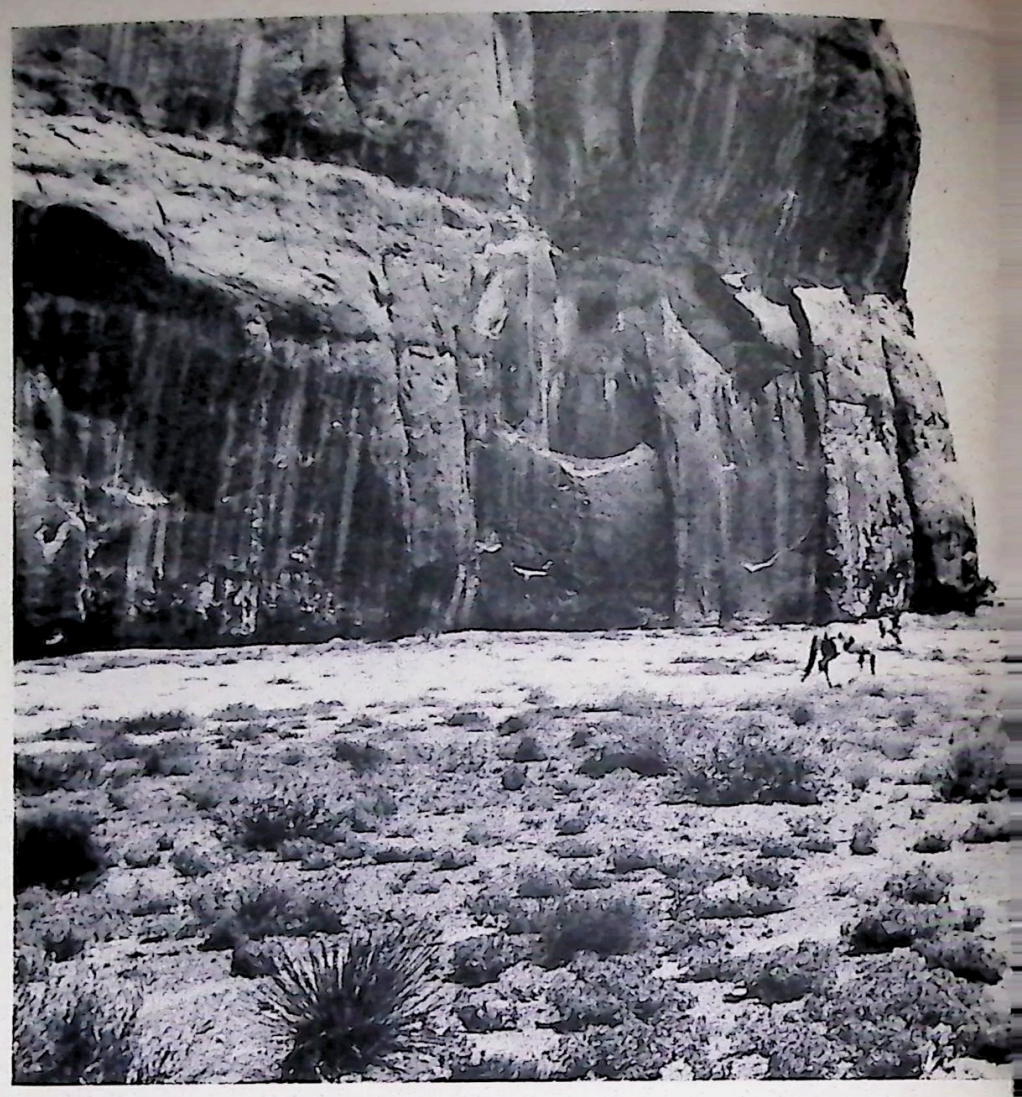


Pend Oreille Lake, Ida., one of world's largest, deepest; hideout for 40-pound trout *(Ray Atheson)*

Snow-sprinkled shores of Molas Lake in Southwestern Colorado – and backdrop of craggy peaks *(U.P. R.R.)*

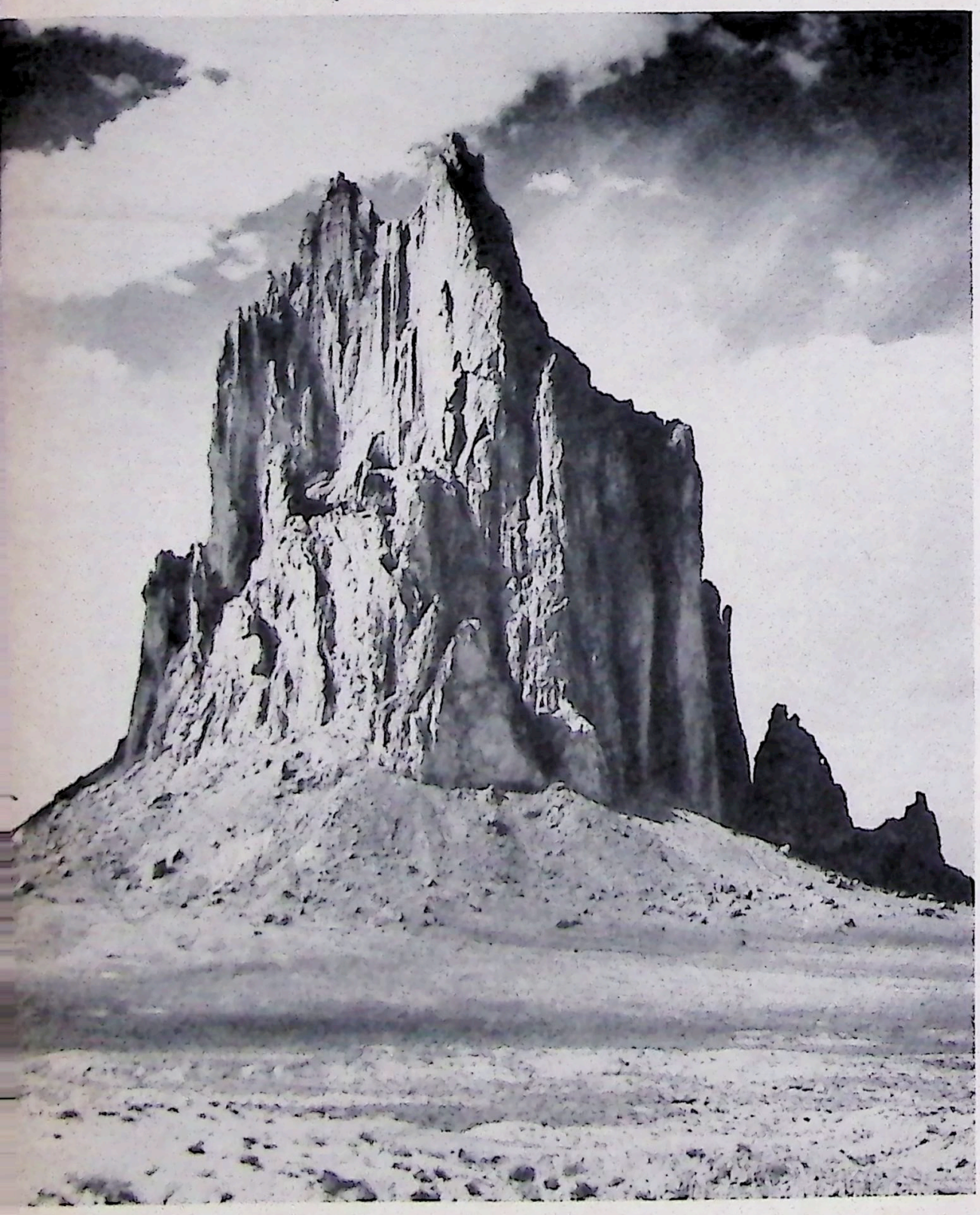


Bryce Canyon National Park, Ut. *(Union Pacific Railroad)*



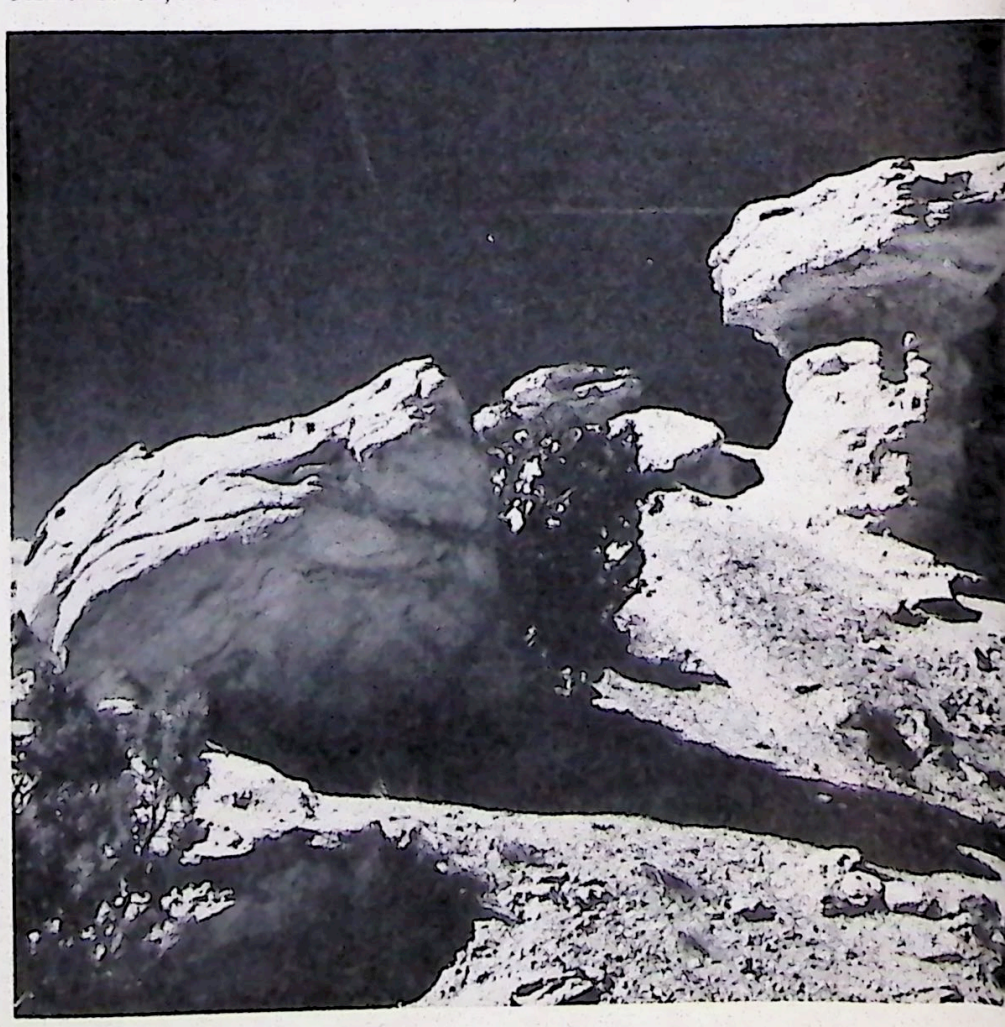
Monument Valley, Ariz. *(G. W. Thompson)*

Shiprock, a landmark near Farmington, N. M. *(G. W. Thompson)*



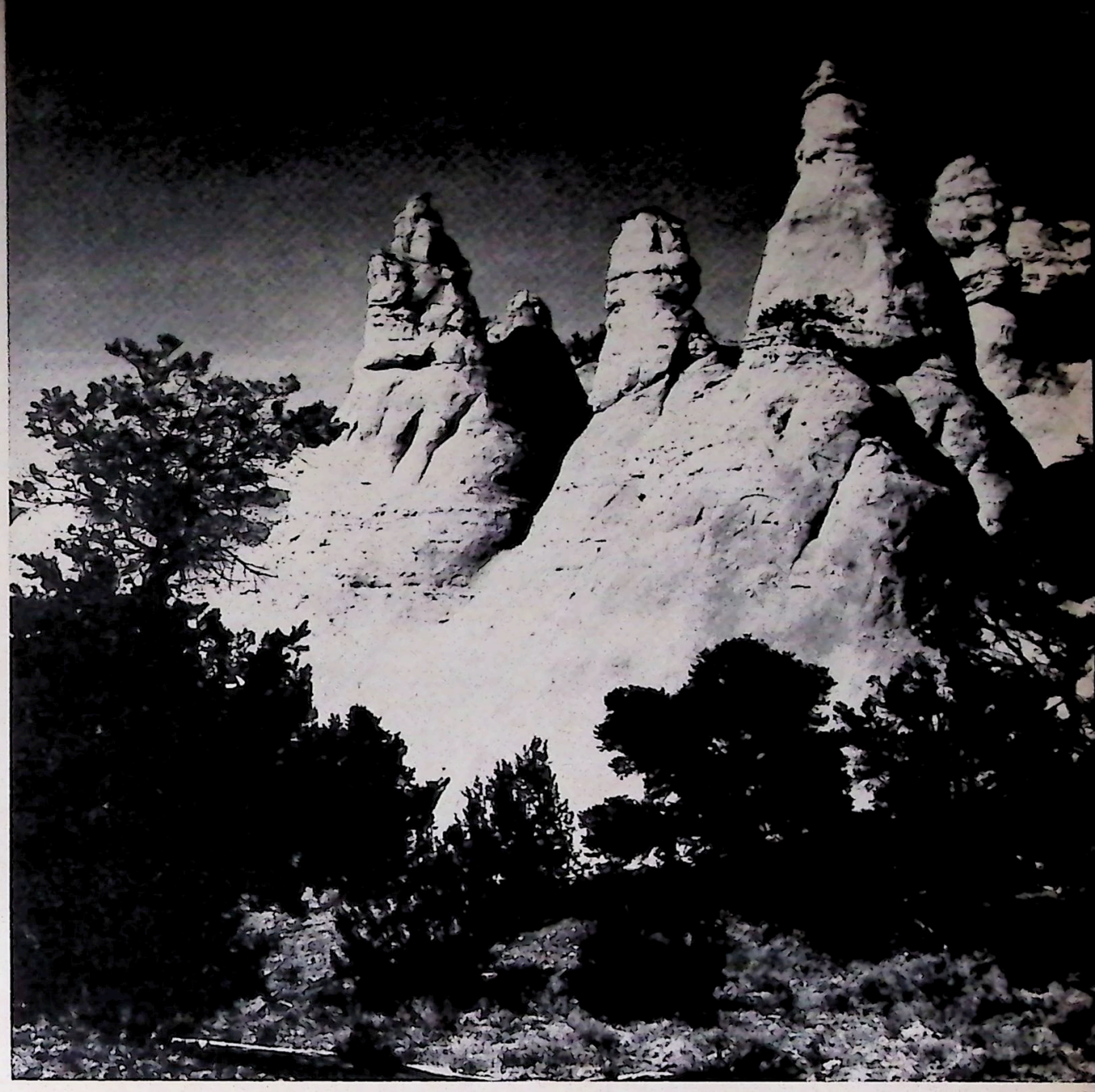
The day of the Gold Rush and the cattle war is long gone, but the lineal descendants of the old-time cowpoke, the prospector, the cattle baron, the gambler, the sheriff, the rustler and the dancehall girl are still very much with us, perhaps at their lively best in that very special and profitable art form, the popular Hollywood Western movie or TV production. Westerns have resulted in one other important benefit, this one to the West as a region, and not among the original objectives: By playing out their little dramas against the superb settings that were ready to hand, they have publicized an exciting part of America to the world.

Camel Rock, near Taos and Santa Fe, N. M. *(G. W. Thompson)*



Bring me men to match my mountains;
Bring me men to match my plains —
Men with empires in their purpose
And new eras in their brains.

SAM WALTER FOSS



Tent Rocks in the Red Rocks area, Gallup, N. M. *(G. W. Thompson)*

A panoramic view of the picturesque and timeless beauty of Grand Canyon, Ariz. *(Culver Service)*

Death Valley, Calif., from Zabriski Point *(U. P. Railroad)*

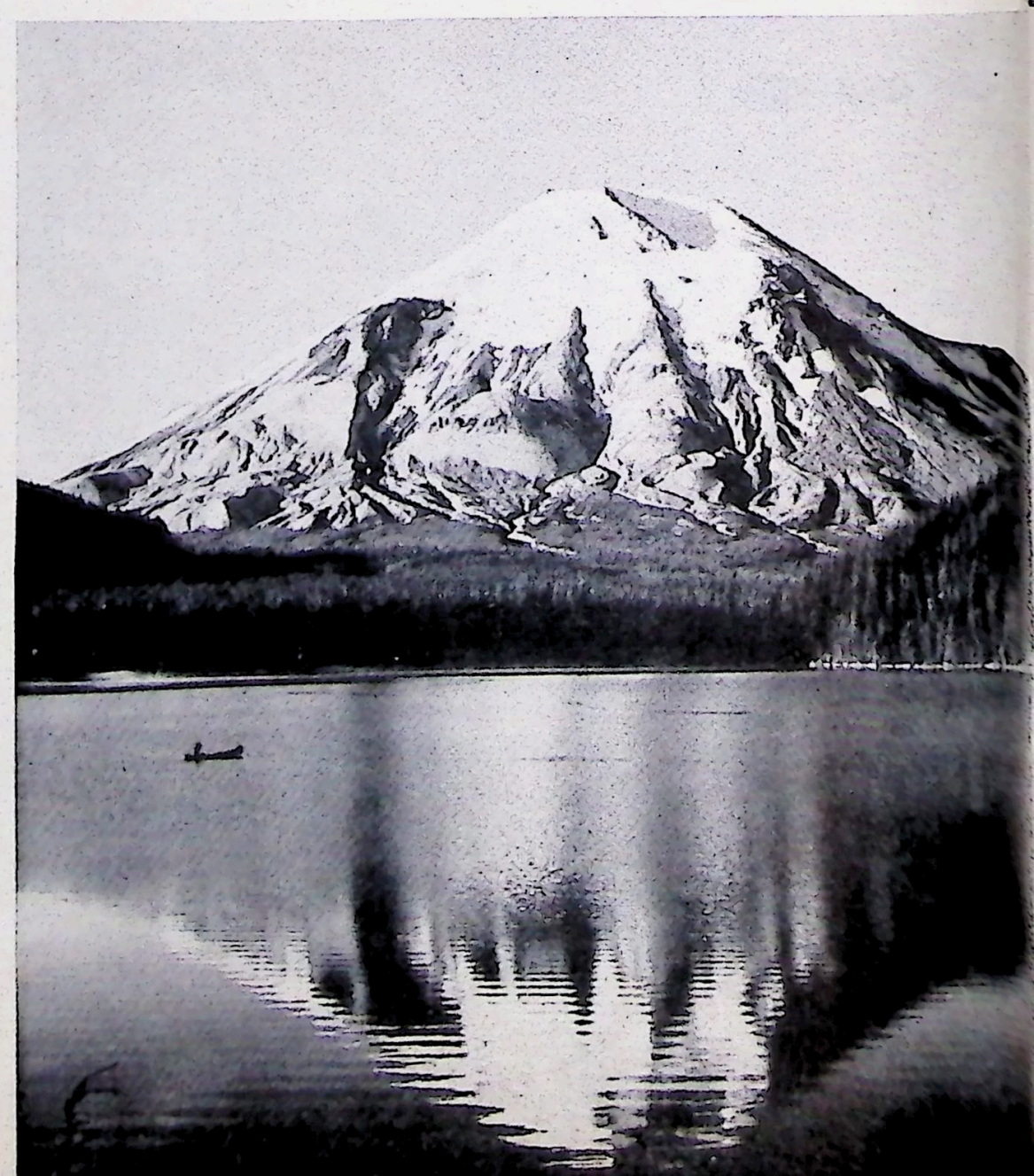
The Sierra Nevada, Calif. *(U. P. Railroad)*

Field and hill and lift and gulch and hollow, mountain and plain and river, a wilderness with fallen trees across it, a thicket of bedded brown and twisted undergrowth, a plain, a desert and a plantation, a mighty landscape with no fenced niceness, an immensity of fold and convolution that can never be remembered, that can never be forgotten, that has never been described — weary with harvest, potent with every fruit and ore, the immeasurable richness embrowned with autumn, rank, crude, unharnessed, careless of scars or beauty, everlasting and magnificent, a cry, a space, an ecstasy! — American earth in old October.

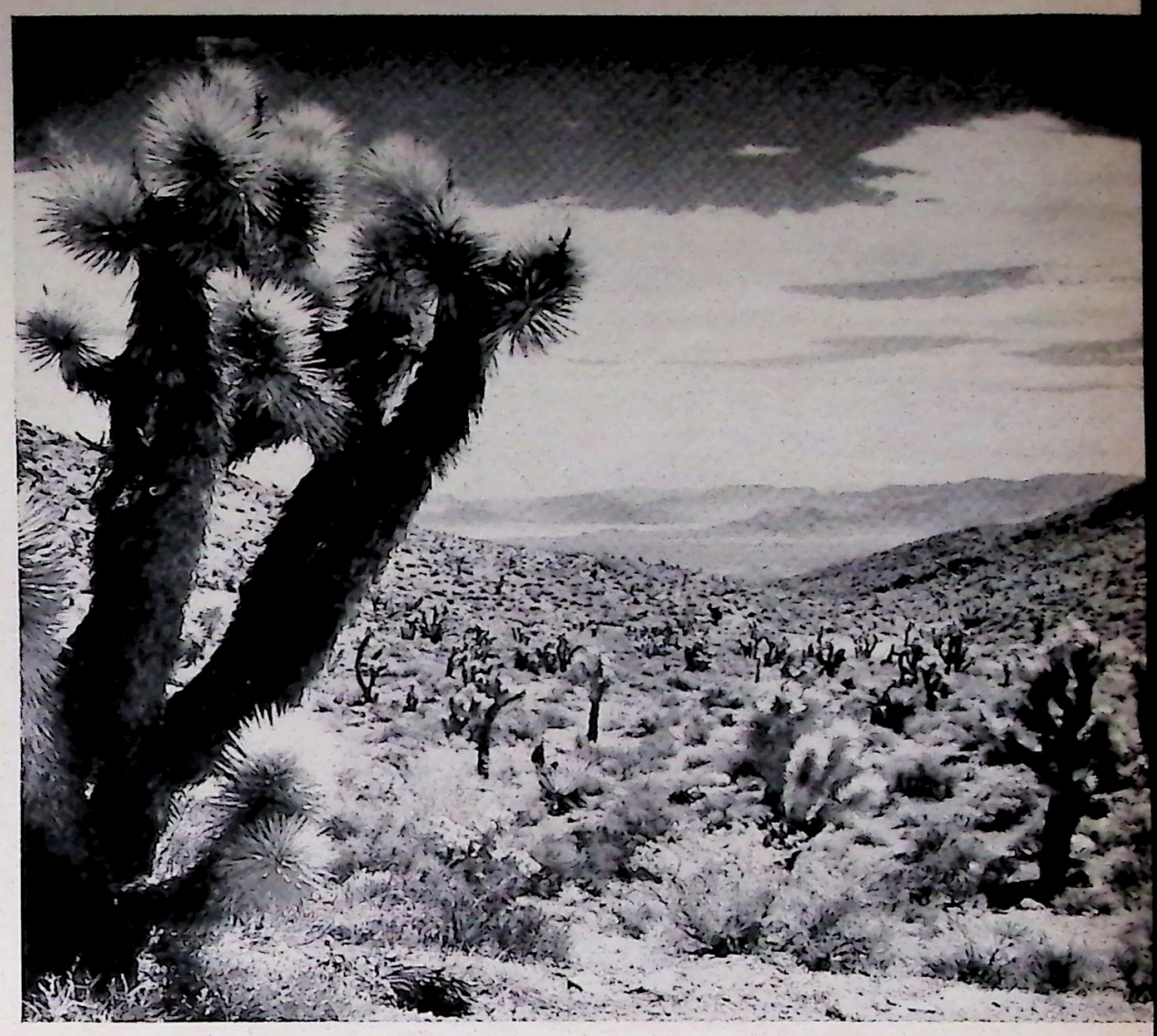
THOMAS WOLFE

Of Time and the River, Charles Scribner's Sons

Mt. Saint Helens and Spirit Lake, Wash. *(Ray Atkeson)*



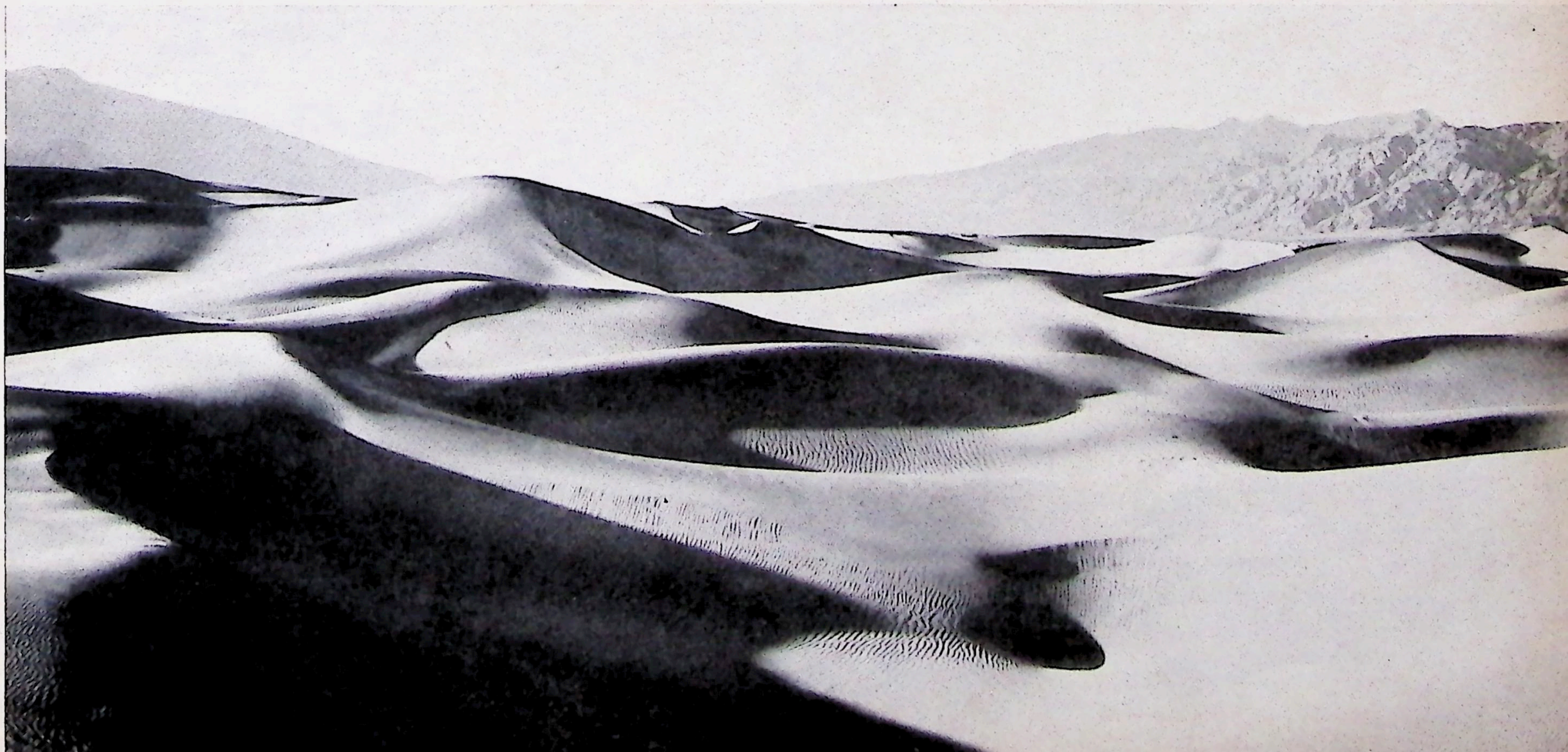
California redwoods *(Ansel Adams – courtesy, Yosemite Park & Curry Co.)*



Desert scene near Las Vegas, Nev. *(U. P. Railroad)*

The West of today is marked by extremes as startling as those that distinguish its physical geography. The land itself is by turns friendly or unfriendly — flat desert or towering mountain peak, earth that is unbelievably arable or that which seems barren but is rich with well hidden natural resources. Western economy too has become highly diversified; the region now affords oil wells, farms of every kind, fruit orchards, sheep and cattle ranches, mines, logging camps, aircraft plants, factories of all sorts — and along its coastal waters the fishing trawler, the freighter, the shipyard.

Windswept sand dunes in Death Valley, Calif. *(U. P. Railroad)*



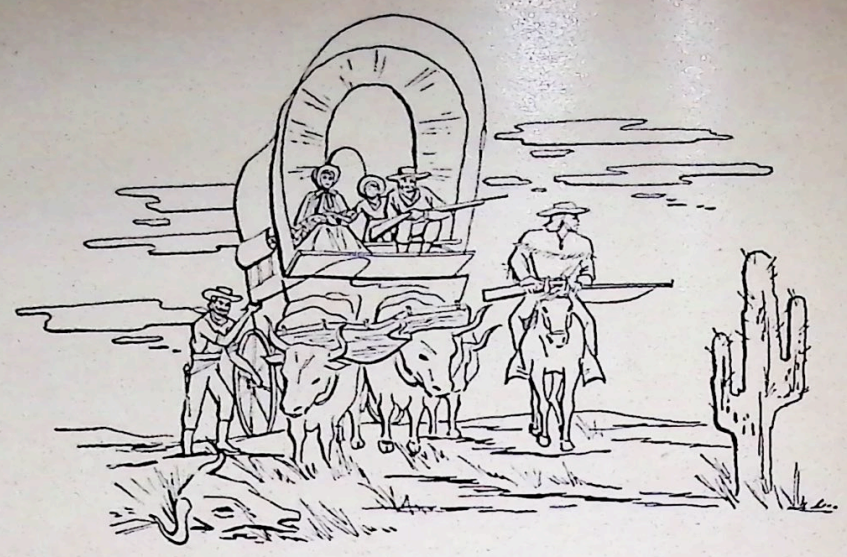
Gnarled cypress atop Sentinel Dome, Yosemite National Park, Calif. *(John Fish)*

The once great open spaces of the West tend to disappear. The gentle climate of certain of its areas — its sheltered, fertile valleys or its coastal regions, for example — has proved to be an irresistible lure for the outsider who longs to live off the land or prefers "comfortable" weather. But there are other areas, such as the big-timber country or the desert, where the climate can be uncompromisingly rugged, and these too have their devotees. The plain fact is that many regard the West as the ideal place for combining work and play, and a remarkable influx of new residents has taken place there. Most cities and towns find existing housing facilities overtaxed, making it necessary for thousands to find their places in New Suburbia. — Not the least powerful of Western attractions is the wide blue expanse of the Pacific Ocean itself, subtly different in character and appearance from the East's Atlantic.

Stone bridge carved by waves *(Santa Cruz, Calif., C of C—Webber)*

Point Lobos, near Carmel, on California's beautiful central coast area *(Photo Reps–Grunzweig)*

Aerial view of throughway near Albany, N. Y. *(Philip Gendreau)*



OF SPACE AND TIME

TRANSPORTATION and DISTRIBUTION

Merging lines of traffic on George Washington Bridge, from New Jersey *(A. Devaney Inc.)*

Great semitrailer trucks moving along a Southern California highway *(Philip Gendreau)*

Linking the far reaches of a land as large and varied as the United States is not easy; impatient America demands that people and goods be moved safely and with utmost speed, often over immense distances. — Little wonder that strangers forming first impressions of the country conclude that the shrinking of space, the annihilation of time, are important aspects of the Great American Dream.

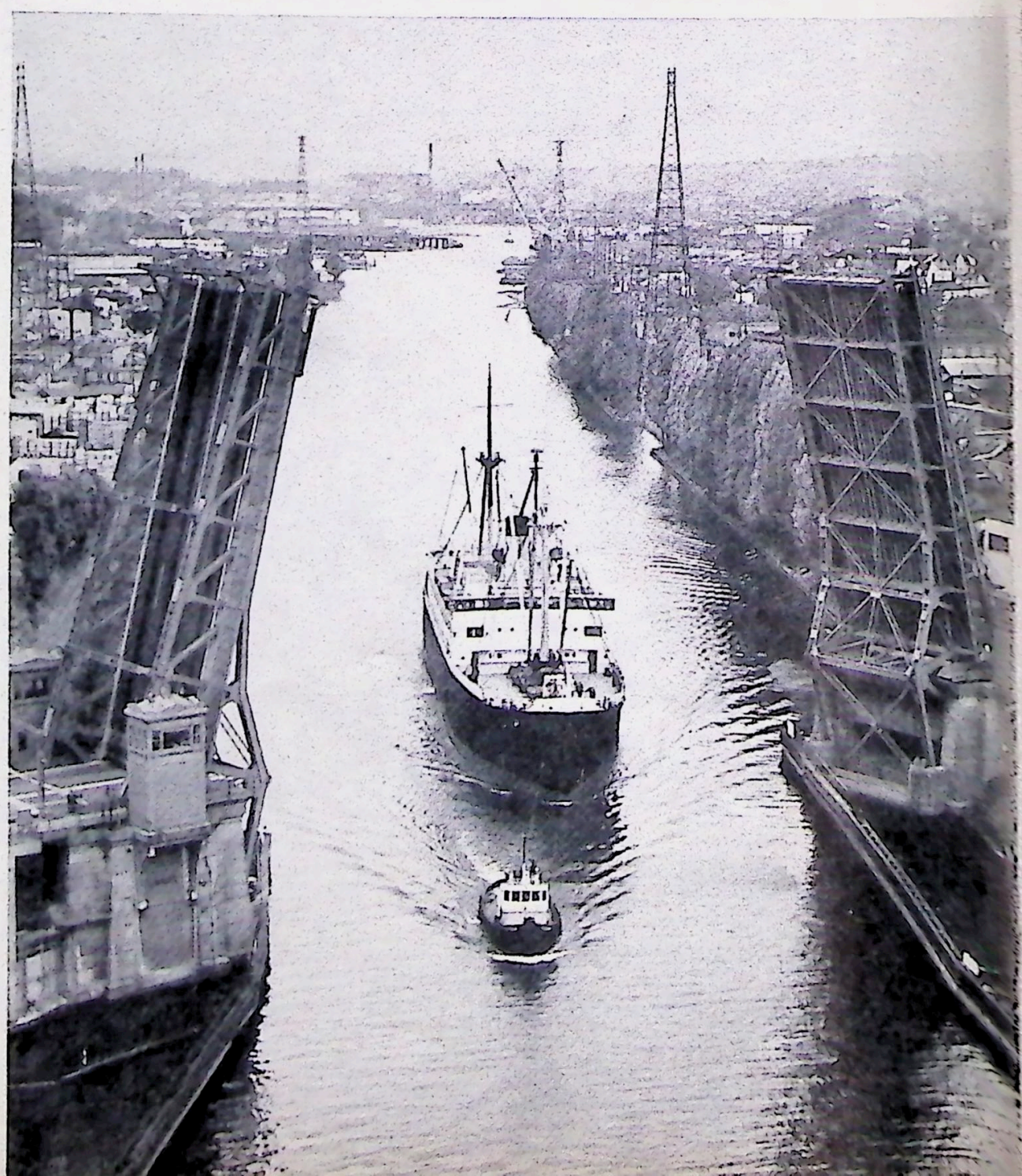
Train leaving the river ferry at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., and about to cross trestle leading to the shore *(Mo. Resources Div.)*

America means opportunity, freedom, power. RALPH WALDO EMERSON

◀ Airliner in flight *(A. Devaney Inc.)*

Busy La Guardia Airport *(N.Y. State Dept. of Com.)*

Freighter passing through open drawbridge, Seattle, Wash. *(A. Devaney Inc.)*



Seacoast slope, thrusting mountain range, wide and rolling prairie, great inland lake or river -- all these and other natural features lend beauty to the American scene but serve to divide workingmen and their crowded cities from each other and to complicate the processes of communication and transportation. The need for greater and greater speed and smoothness in the flow of traffic over highways, waterways and airways is ever present. With each year, greater numbers of people move about the country, and more commodities of every kind must be shipped from place to distant place. Winding pioneer trails straighten out into State highways and finally become eight-lane throughways. Windjammers and canal boats become sleek steamships and giant, plodding oil tankers. Animal-drawn carts and wagons give place to engine-propelled streamliners, cars and planes. And with the arrival of a jet-powered age, the complex problems arising out of rapidly increasing surface and air traffic grow still more difficult to solve and call for the setting up of new and increasingly more rigid controls.

O America! Because you build for mankind, I build for you. WALT WHITMAN

Signpost, Kinsley, Kans. *(Kans. Ind. Dev. Comm.)* ▶

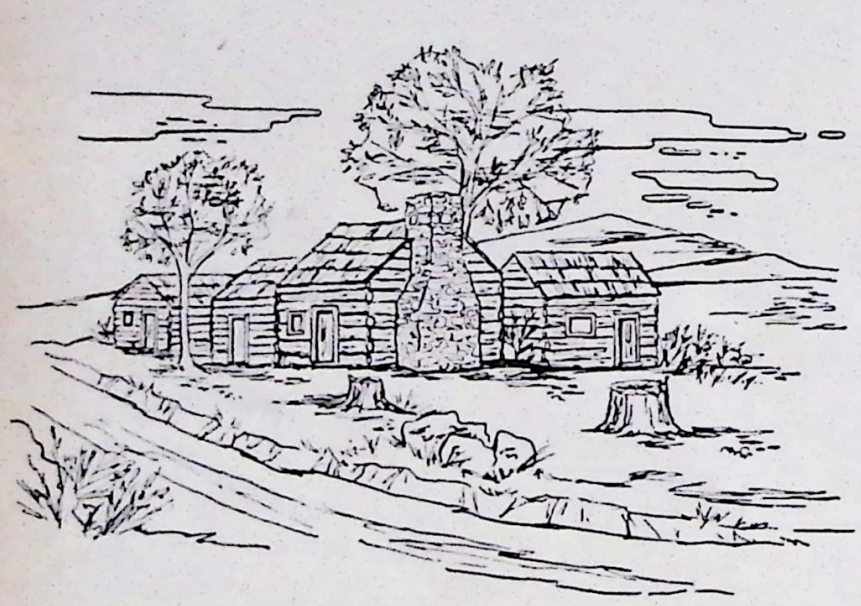
Highway through Blue Ridge Mountains near Charlottesville, Va. *(John Strang)*

View of New York City's lower Manhattan skyline, framed by Brooklyn Bridge *(A. Devaney Inc.)*

SKYLINE: U.S.A.

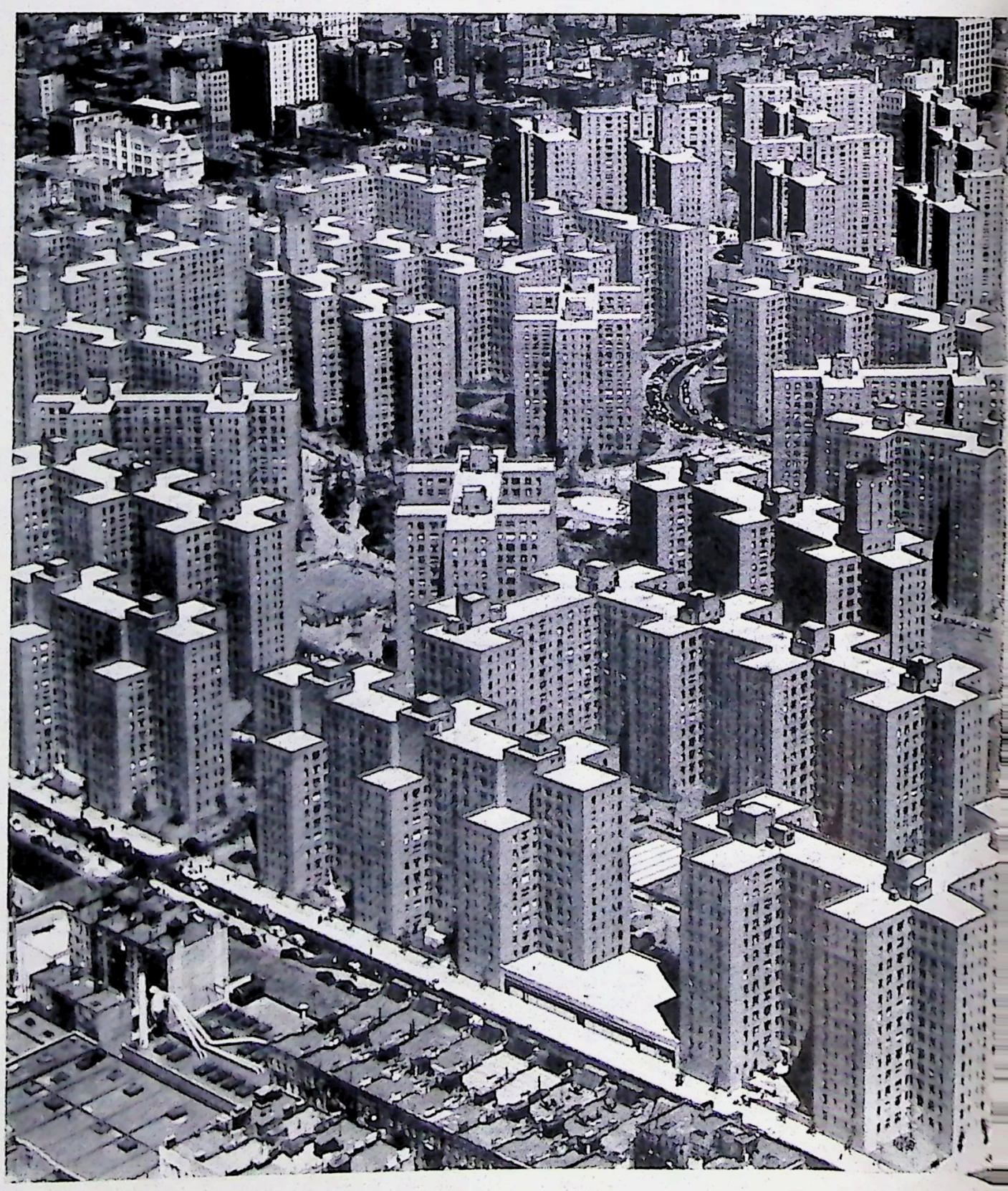
CITIES, SUBURBS, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

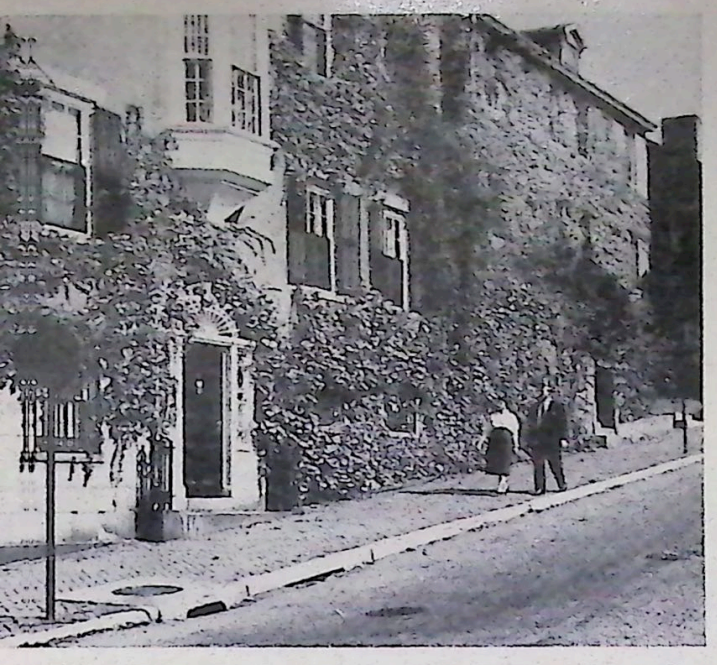
Chicago's profile, from Adler Planetarium *(John Hendry Jr.)*



Twentieth century changes in American life – even those as apparent as the shift away from farms and villages and toward cities – will not be fully assessed for years to come. One clear fact has emerged, however: The American economy, formerly agrarian, is now predominantly that of a highly technological and industrialized urban society. Great "working" centers like San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburgh or Detroit have sprung up as concentrations around specific industries such as shipping, meat packing, steel making or the fabrication of automobiles. In increasing numbers, youthful Mainstreeters impatient to "get ahead in the world" have slipped away from the roomy brick or frame dwellings of their forebears in New England or the South, the grain or dairy farms of the Midwest, and have found new places for themselves in crowded cities, becoming wage earners in packing houses, on factory production lines or in steel mills.

Solid geometry in Stuyvesant Town, New York *(Gamma–Rotkin)*





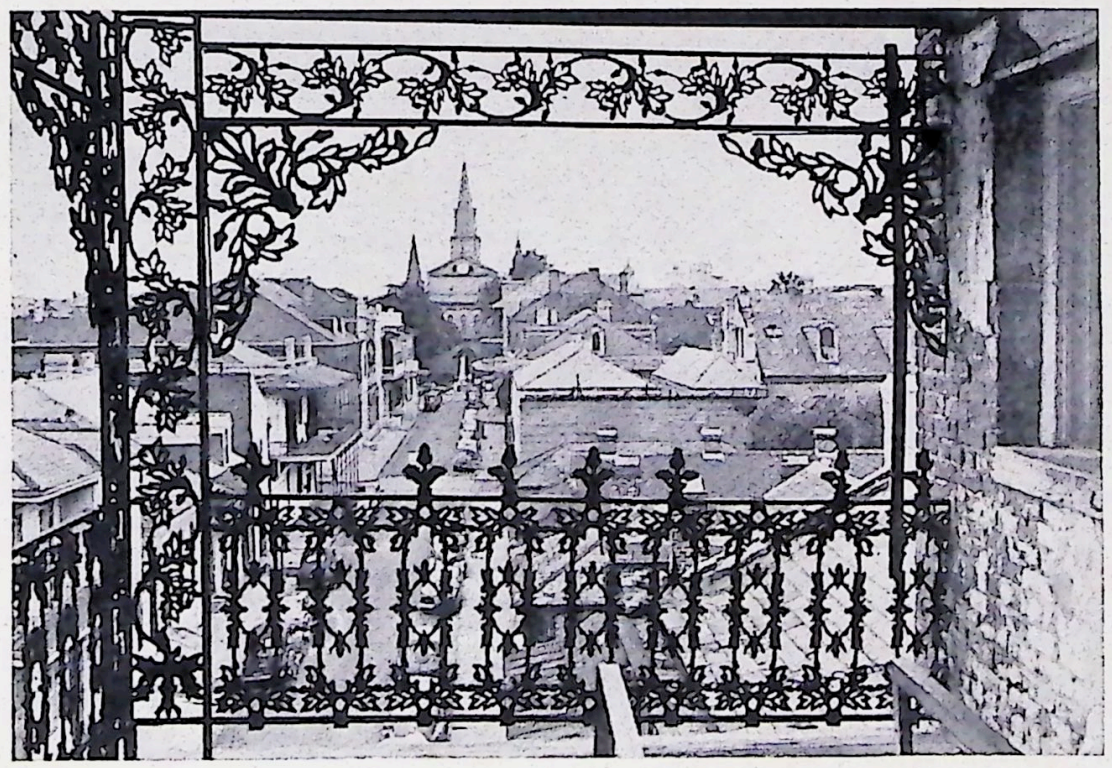
Colonial Providence *(R. I. Dev. Council)*

Old Washington, D. C. *(Photo Reps—Browning)*

Louisburg Square, Boston *(Sam'l Chamberlain)*

Though they are given to change, Americans have fortunately never completely denied their heritage from an earlier time, not even in a day of big industry and swift-paced urban life like that of the present. An observant stranger paying his first visit to the Big Town is likely to discover that great numbers of old-time houses and business blocks dating from earlier phases in the city's life are still standing and in use, perhaps remodeled and in good repair, perhaps not. The great diversity in the architecture of these surviving structures, in sharp contrast with the more modern buildings, speaks now of earlier cultures that were regional in character, again of vanished local occupations or industries — or an eccentric owner's whim. For many city folk live — quite literally — in the shadow of the past.

The great city is that which has the greatest man or woman. WALT WHITMAN



French Quarter ironwork, New Orleans *(Bur. of N.O. News)*

Washington houses date from many periods. *(John Fish)*

Old frame houses in Charleston, S.C. *(S.C. State Dev. Bd.)*

An old street *(Philadelphia Conventions & Visitors Bureau)*

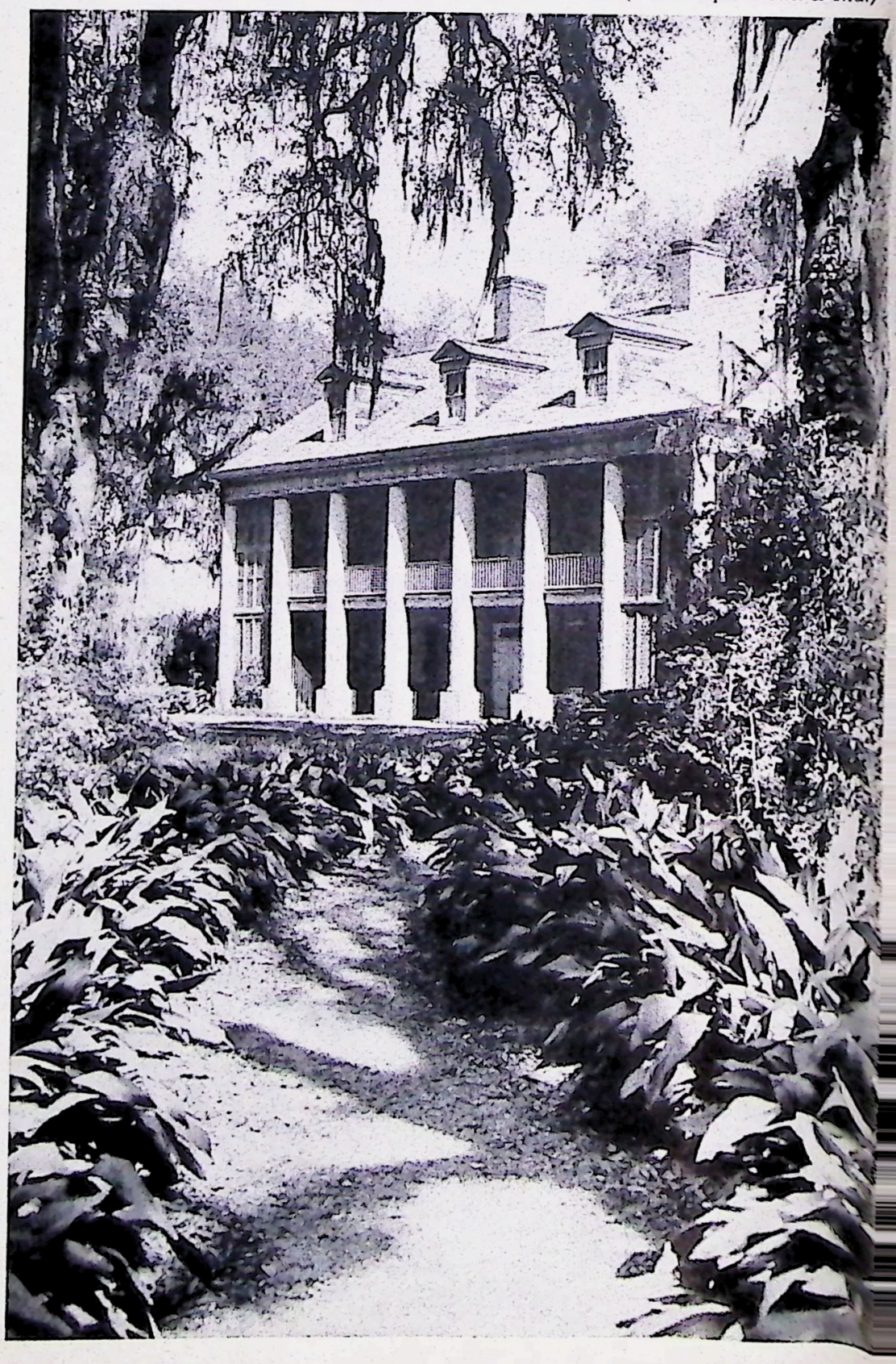
Fishing village, Leland, Mich. *(Mich. C of C)*

Typical American tree-shaded street *(Culver Service)*

"Change"—"speed"— these are not words that reveal the ways of every place in the United States. The lives of millions of Americans can now be said to be completely citified, but there are millions more who cling to old customs, living out their lives in the shelter of lonely mountain cabins, in isolated farm and ranch houses or behind the modest or ornate fronts of the houses in tiny villages and small towns.

Still in use—a crude American log cabin *(Samuel Chamberlain)*

The Shadows, Louisiana antebellum home *(La. Dept. Com. & Ind.)*



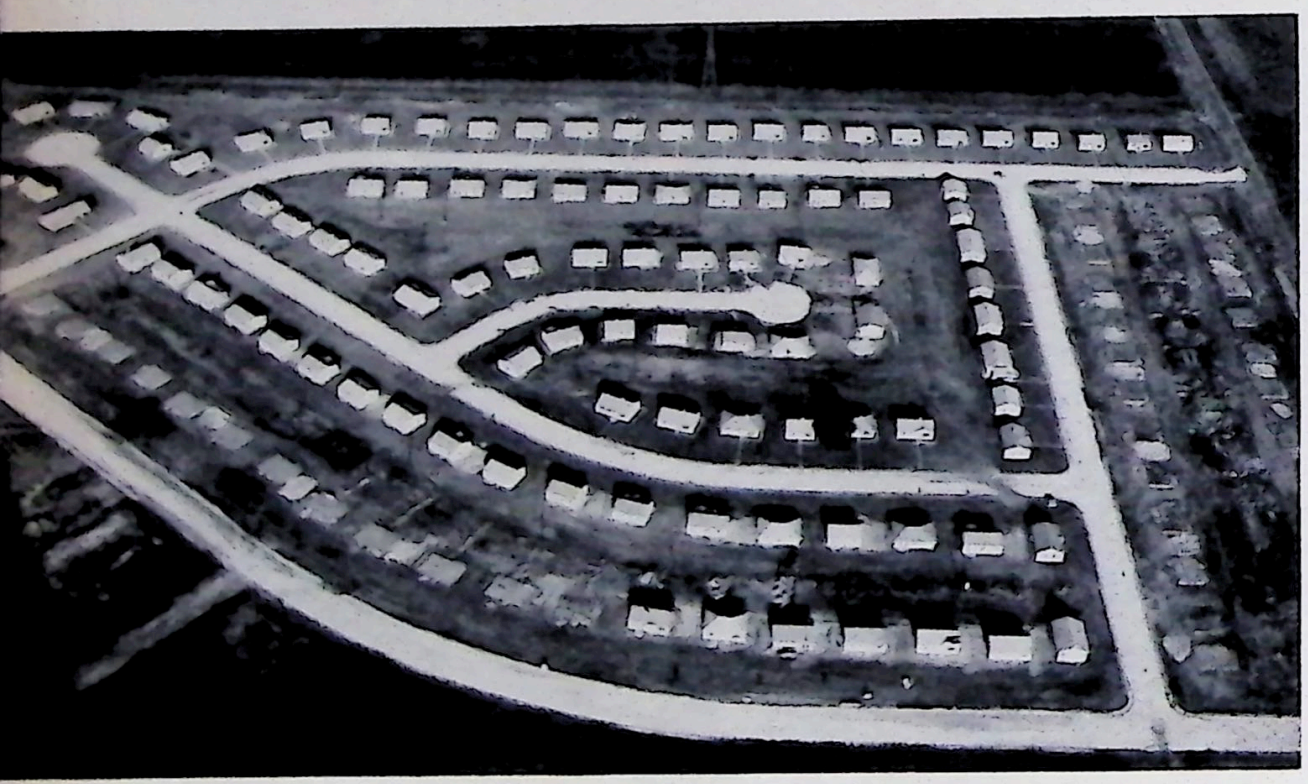
New Castle, Del., 17th century Dutch house *(John Strang)*

Old Carson mansion, Eureka, Calif. *(Humboldt Co. C of C)*

Arizona ranch house *(Rapho-Guillumette–Henderson)*

The stately Colt mansion, Bristol, R. I. *(Samuel Chamberlain)*

New homes in Richland, Wash., atomic center *(Philip Gendreau)*

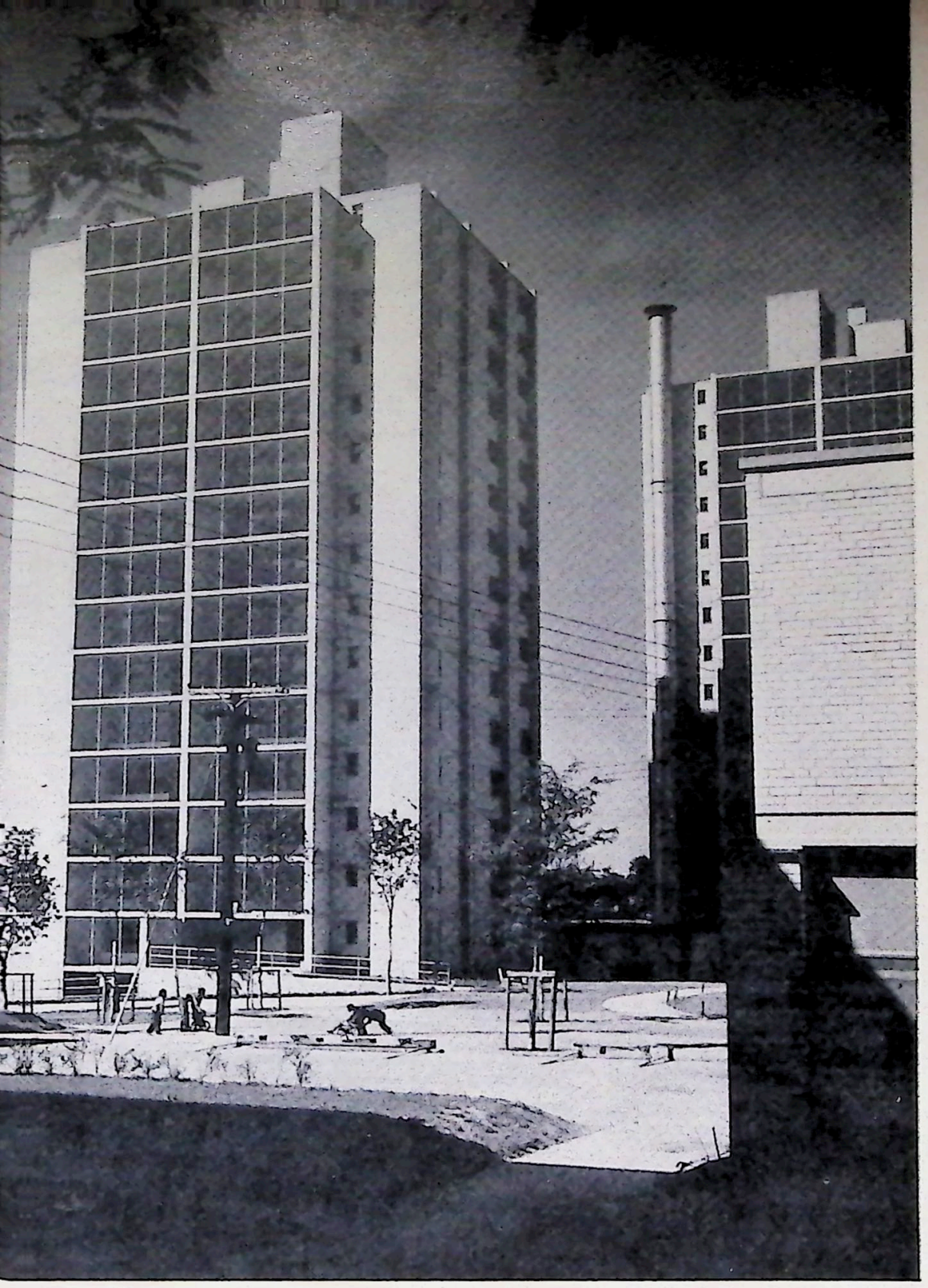


Marycrest, a well planned subdivision of Joliet, Ill. *(Joliet Assn. of Com.)*

For decades, life in America's bulging cities continued in much the same unglamorous fashion. But for many of those in the gray, overcrowded dwellings there was growing awareness that inadequate flats and tenements could scarcely be the homes of the free and the brave that they had been taught to believe in. The realization came to them that, even when they were "earning good money," they were not always happy or in good health. And when that happened, there began the day of a vast migration out of the city and to the family-unit homes of New Suburbia. In order to accommodate the tremendously increased city populations, especially after World War II, developments and subdivisions in great numbers sprang up along the outskirts of urban centers.

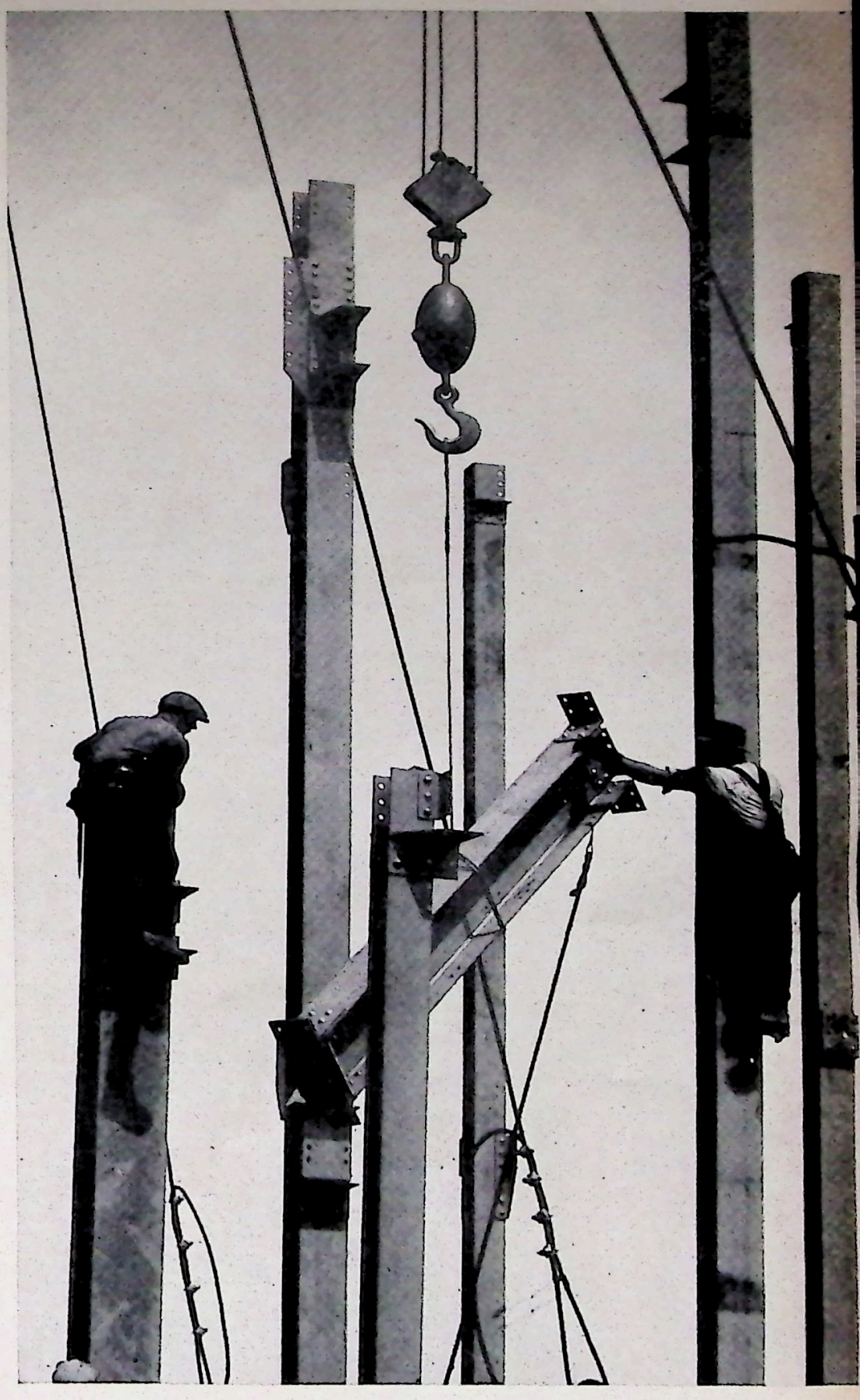
Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic energy plant, where workers may now own homes *(U.S. AEC)*

Stop imitating the past. Here are new lands, new thoughts . . .
Build your own world. RALPH WALDO EMERSON



West Philadelphia's Mill Creek public housing project *(L.S. Williams)*

City slum, now site of fine public housing *(Chi. Hous. & Redev. Coord.)*



Modern steel construction *(H. Armstrong Roberts)*

Vast clearances of congested areas — and the housing projects that replace them — are familiar sights in all major American cities. Construction of multiple-unit dwellings often — though not always — follows the vertical pattern that is generally regarded as the most characteristically American form of architecture. The use of steel, of course, has made this possible. Middle-class New Suburbia got its start mostly through private financing. What is unique about present-day housing projects such as are springing up within the confines of cities and elsewhere is that many became realities by the use of public funds. This fact has necessitated careful city planning to control future growth and to prevent the haphazard confusion that has too often marked city development in the past.

VITAL ECONOMY

THE WORKER AND HIS JOB

The face of the American skilled worker is one of lively good humor, of fighting spirit, of the ability to size up a job and get it done with efficiency and dispatch. This is an age of powerful, intricate machines, yet it is still one that requires great skill and strength and intelligence in those who man the machines. Today, there is much talk of "automation." But although machines have greatly lightened the labor load, the time is still far off when machines alone will suffice and workers will be supplanted. For there are still – perhaps will always be – a great many operations that cannot be done without hard, even brutal, physical labor.

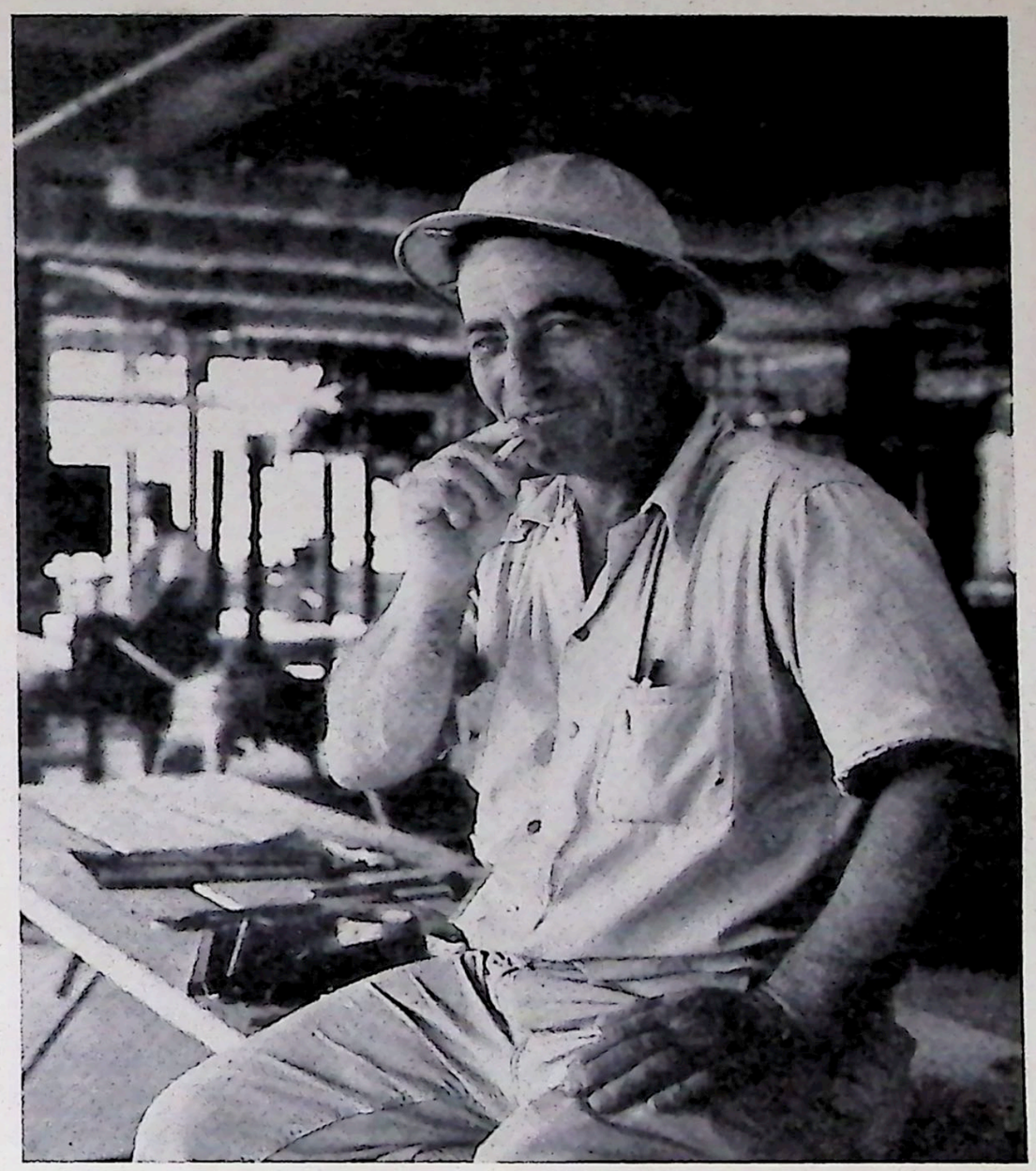
Kentucky coal miner *(Lensgroup – John Lewis Stage)*

Oil well driller *(Lensgroup – John Lewis Stage)*

Steelworker at furnace-door control panel *(U.S. Steel Corp.)*

America lives in the heart of every man everywhere who wishes to find a region where he will be free to work out his destiny as he chooses.
WOODROW WILSON

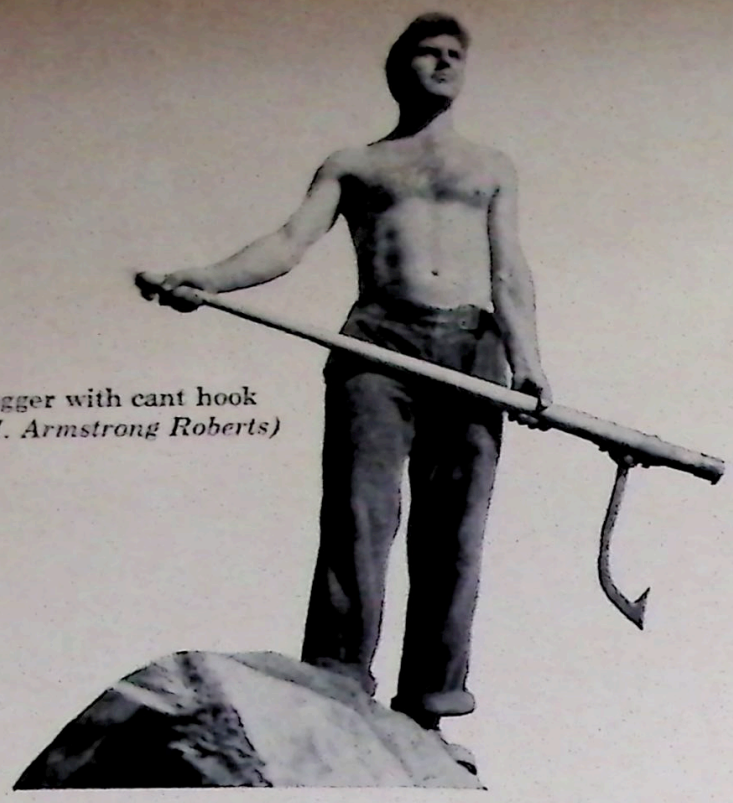
Sand hogs in Lincoln Tunnel under Hudson River *(Gamma – M. J. Dain)*



Building construction worker *(Peter Sahula)*

Be Americans. Let there be no sectionalism, no North, South, East or West; you are all dependent one on another and should be one in union. Observe justice and good faith toward all nations; have neither passionate hatreds nor passionate attachments to any; and be independent politically of all. In one word, be a nation; be Americans, and be true to yourselves. GEORGE WASHINGTON

Coal mining team going off shift *(Lensgroup – John Lewis Stage)*



Logger with cant hook
(H. Armstrong Roberts)

Clearing the "boom ground" for more logs *(Gamma – Arnold Eagle)*

Loosening a log jam on Priest River in Idaho *(Philip Gendreau)*

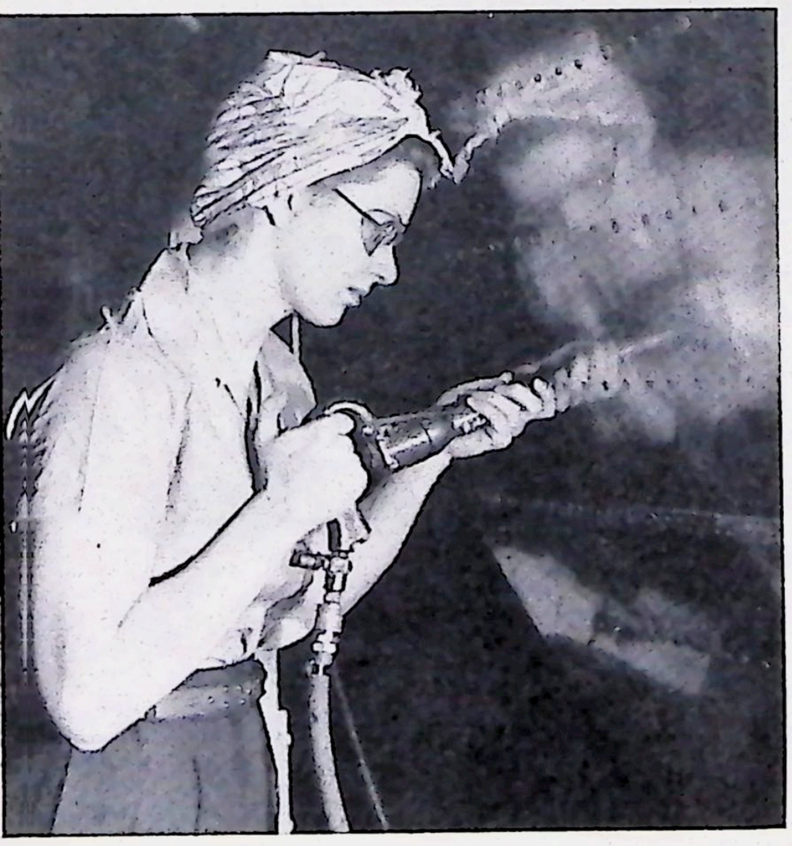
The unusually wide variety of natural resources in the United States, most of which have been tapped and put to good use and few of which are as yet exhausted, has given the country an economy with an exceptionally broad and stable base. Industries, too, are virtually all-inclusive. Under normal conditions, production has never been the problem it is in some countries. The American manufacturer and his workers are a hard-driving team, proud of their records. Whether they are turning out paper products, lumber, automobiles, planes, rubber tires, frozen fish, low-cost garments or other products equally necessary and in demand, some speedy, improved way of doing the job is sure to be devised. The assembly line, with its division into separate operations, for instance, was an innovation both epochal and typically American.

Diver and giant crab, Catalina Island *(U.P. R.R.)*

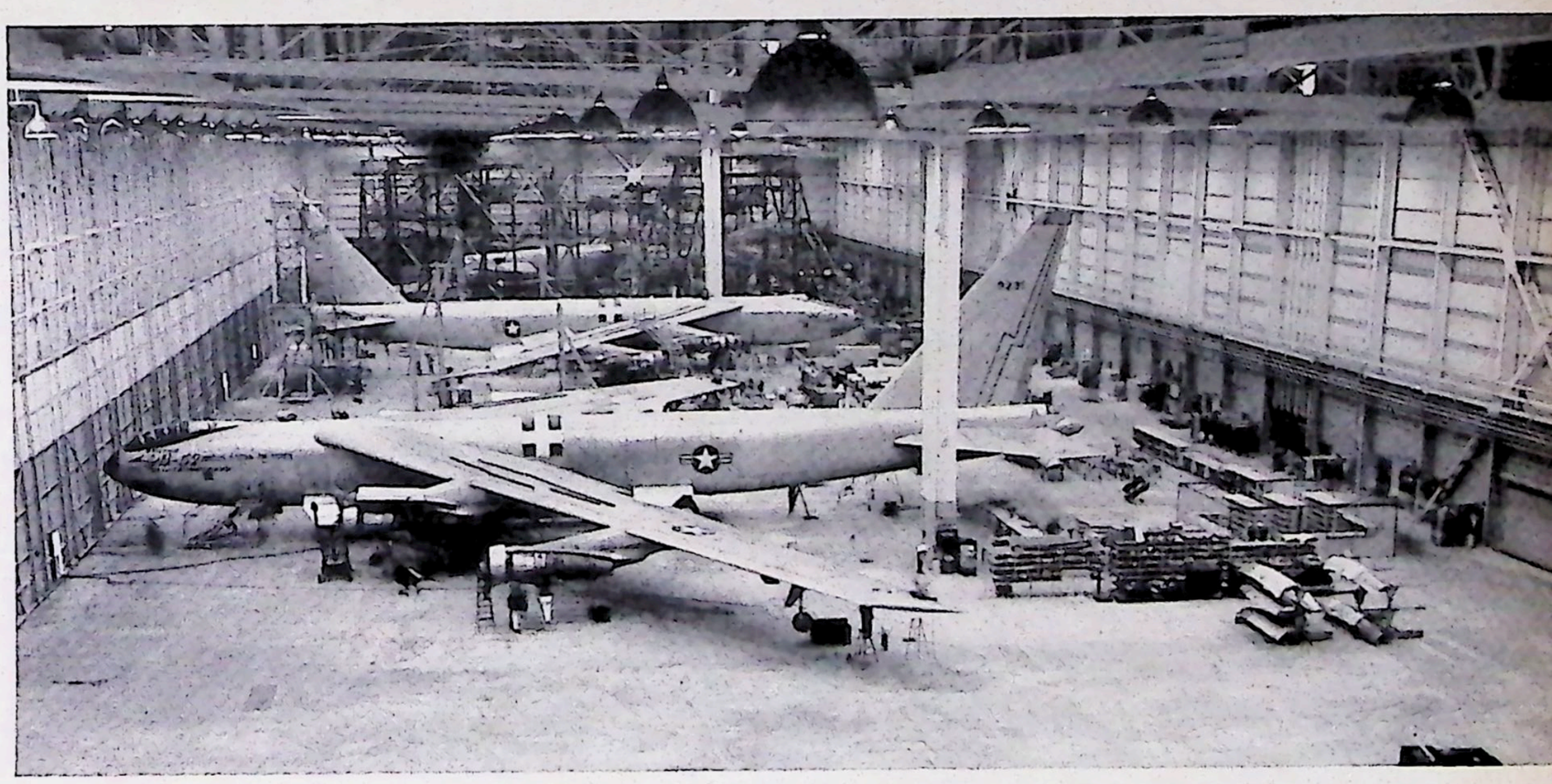
Spilling a catch of sardines into the hold of a seiner *(Philip Gendreau)*

Operator of knit goods weaving machine *(ILGWU – Rubenstein)*

Clothing factory worker *(Wide World)*

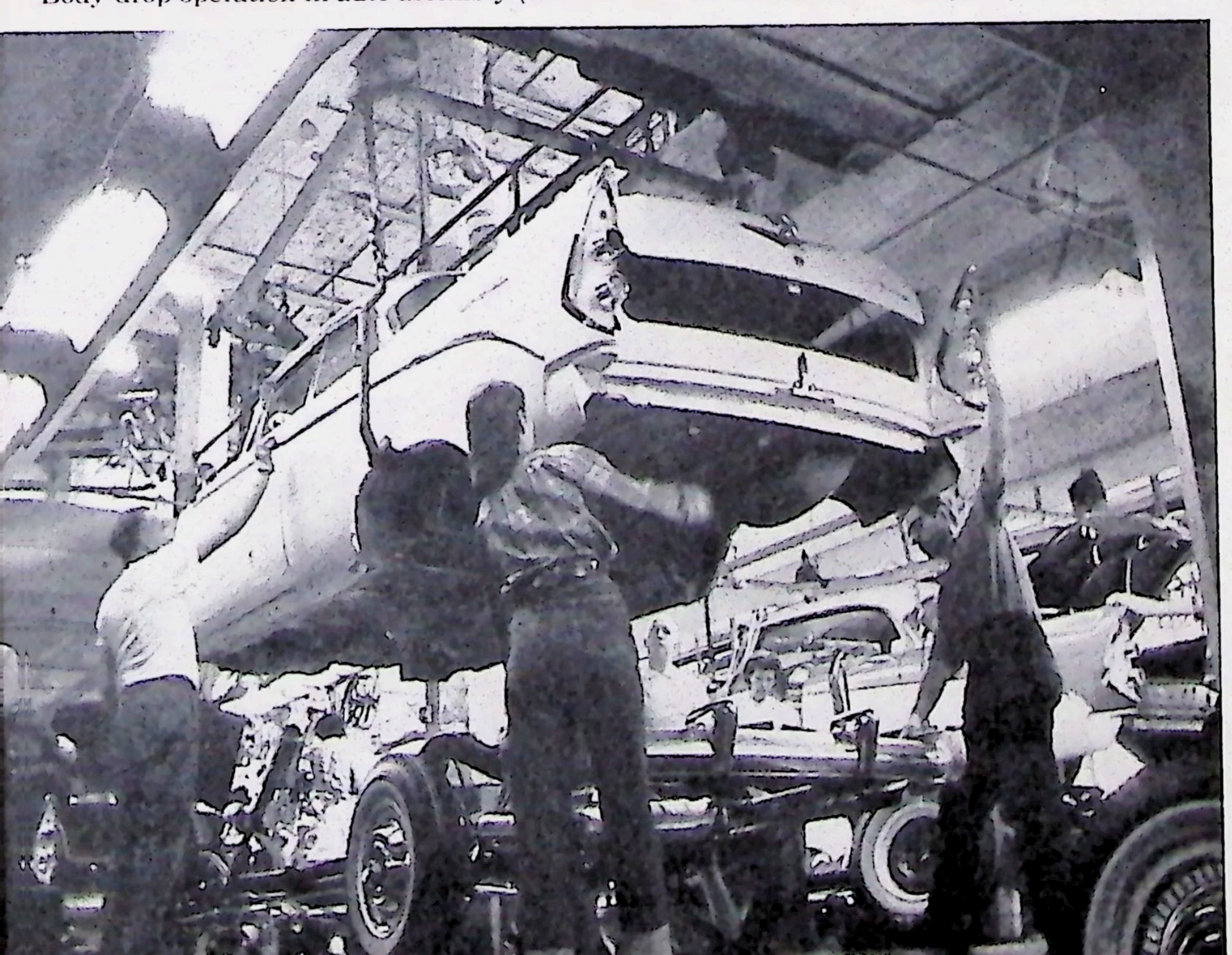


Aircraft riveter *(Lockheed Aircraft)*

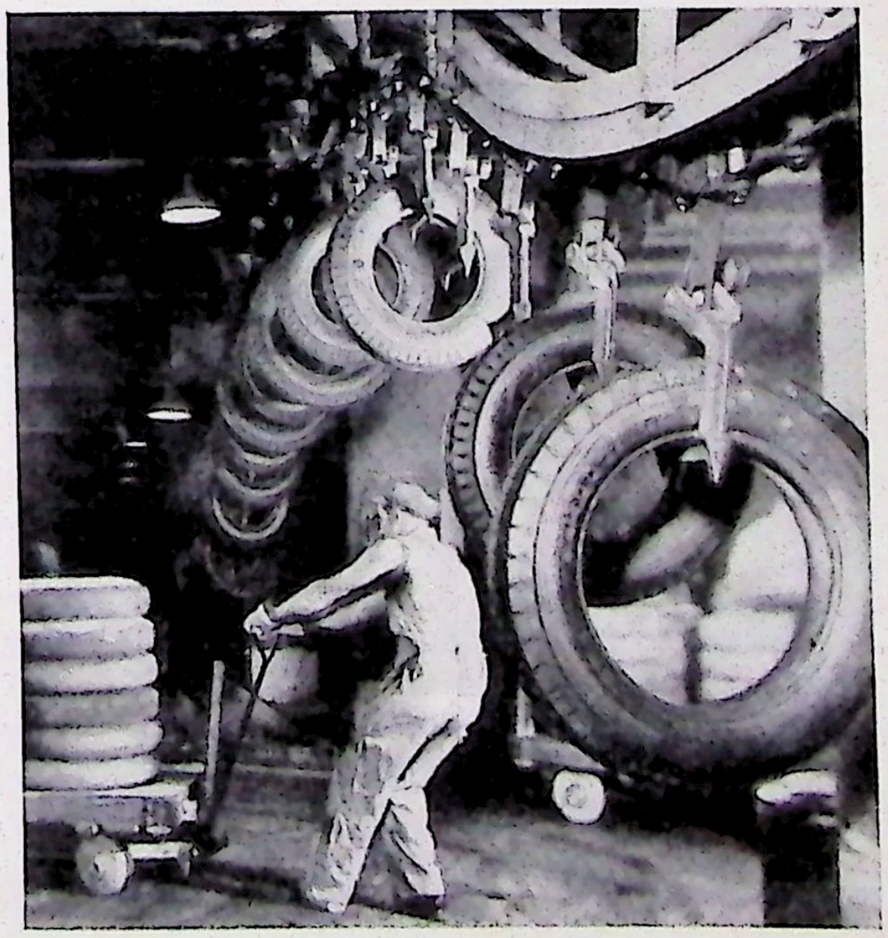


Boeing Airplane Co. plant in Seattle *(Seattle C of C – Boeing)*

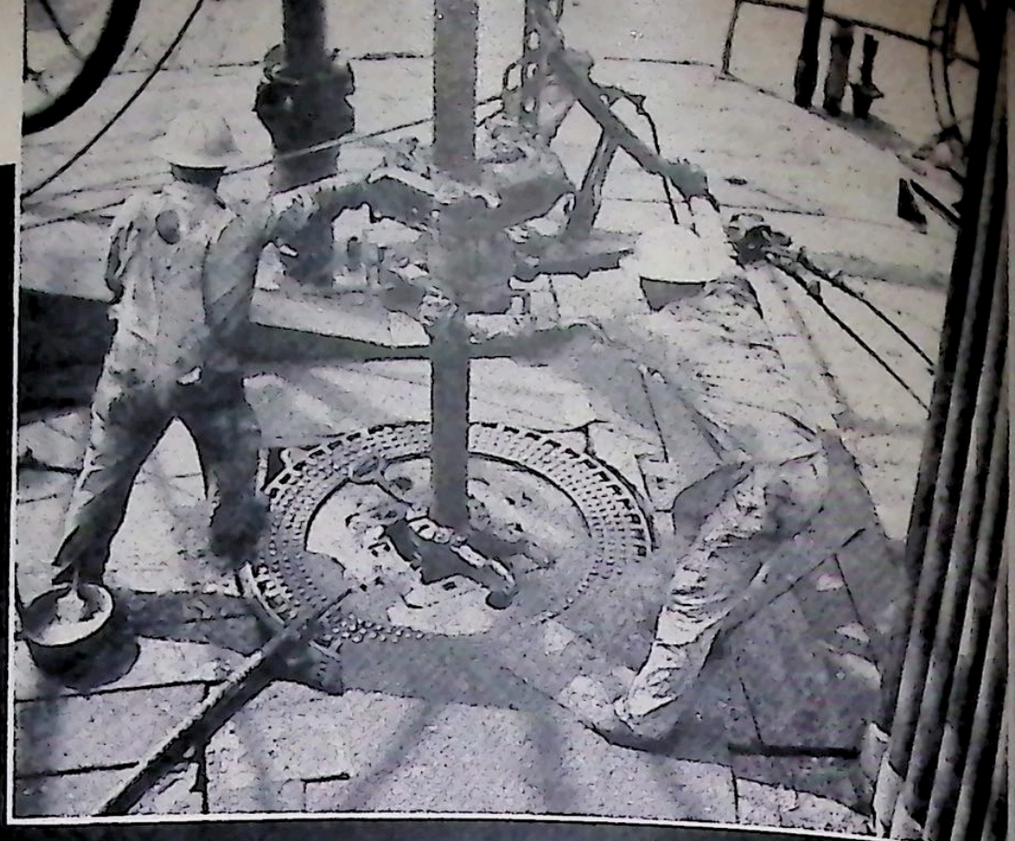
Body-drop operation in auto assembly *(Detroit Conv. & Tour. Bur. – Chrysler)*

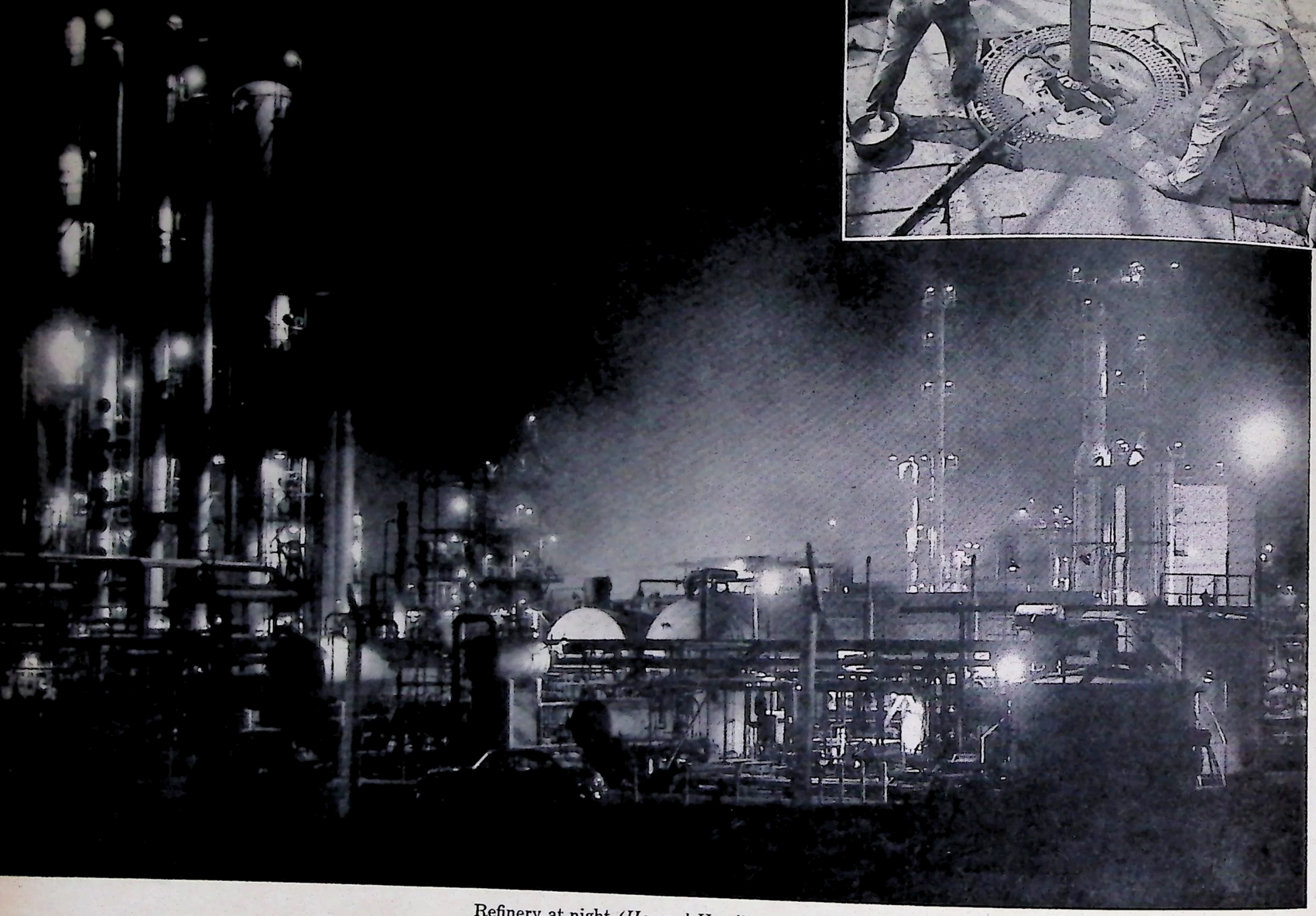


Conveyors carrying auto tires *(Philip Gendreau)*



Oil well drillers withdrawing drill pipe *(Brown Bros.–Libsohn)*





Refinery at night *(Howard Hendler)*

Lowering oil tanker connecting hose *(Rapho-Guillumette–Fred Lyon)*

The fruits of the earth — not all of these, in a modern industrial era, belong to the vegetable kingdom. There are also those now all-but-priceless mineral resources to be extracted from their hiding spots below the earth's surface: coal, petroleum, metals, gases and raw chemicals, each with its manifold uses. Of these, coal is much less important than it was a century ago. Not so with most other raw products from the earth; all these are increasingly vital as time goes by. The industries that the unceasing search for such materials has led to are nearly always large in scope and undertaken in spectacularly dramatic ways. Oil well drilling, the "cracking" of petroleum into various forms intended for various uses, the deep mining and the surface mining of ores, both precious and common, or the collecting and refining of gases and chemicals — are striking activities to watch. They also have the effect of producing a host of new trades and occupations that are peculiar to the 20th century and that serve to employ many millions of skilled and unskilled workers.

Freedom's soil hath only place
For a free and fearless race!
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

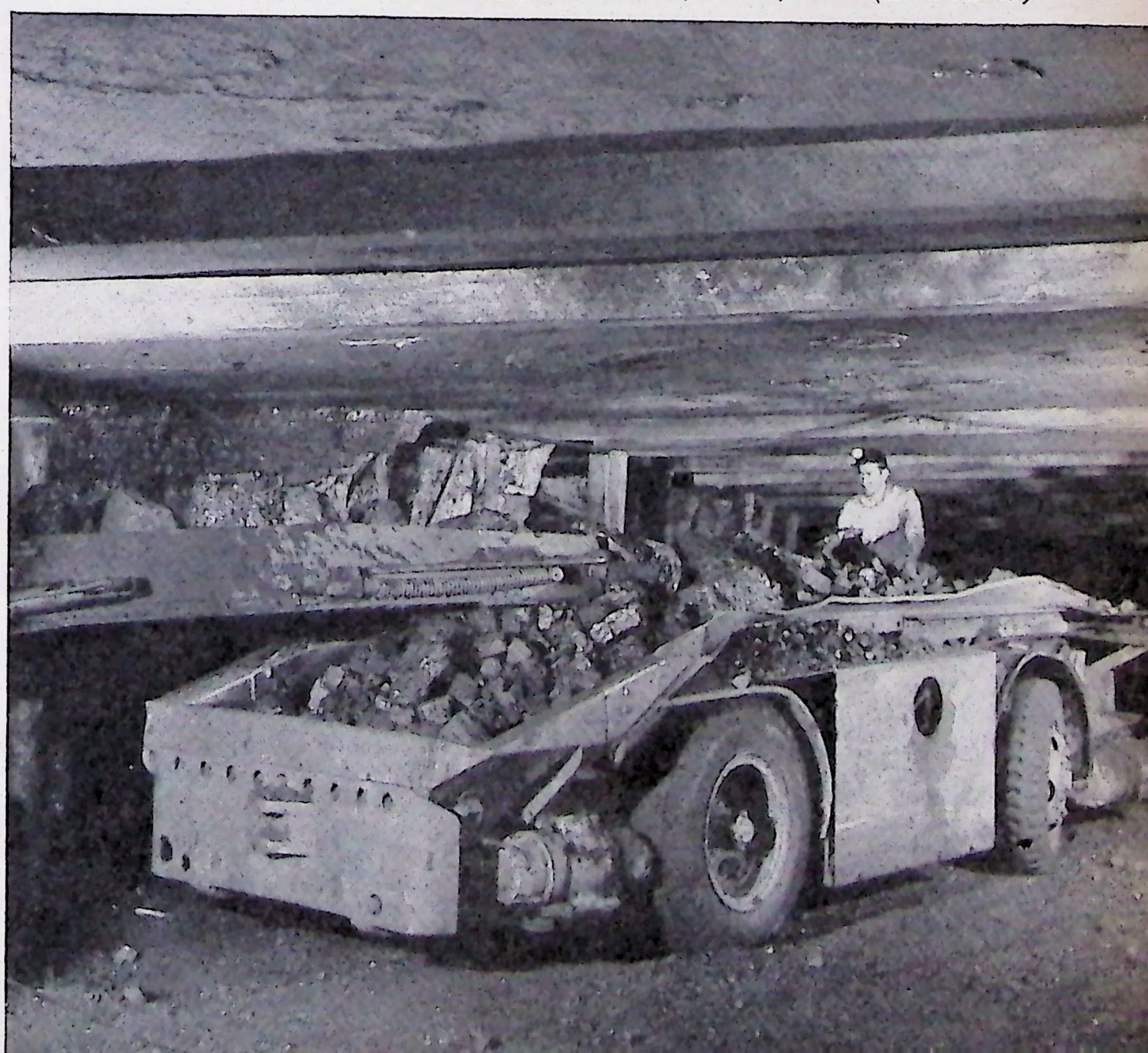
World-famous Kennecott Copper Mine, Bingham Canyon, Ut. *(Salt Lake C of C)*

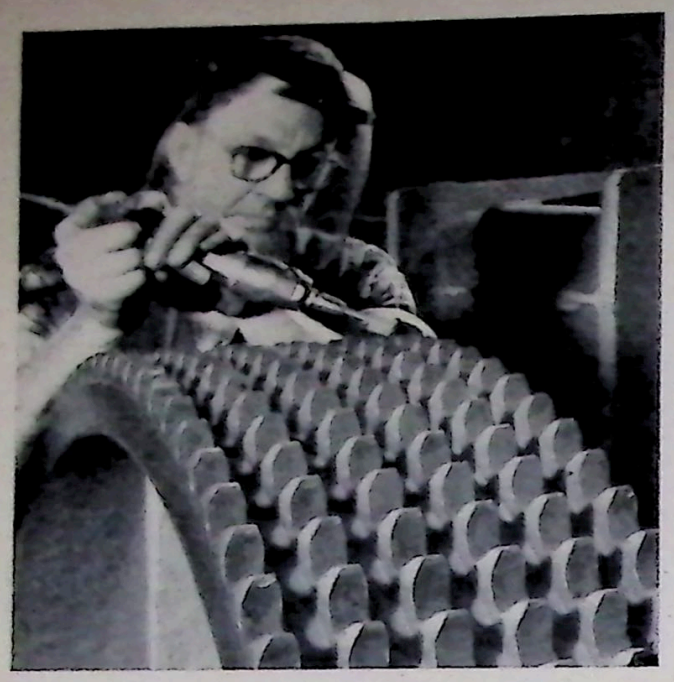
Pennsylvania coal miner *(Gamma–R. Frank)*

Dramatic and exciting as such industries may seem to the outsider, there is, in fact, little enough about them that is genuinely glamorous. The jobs that they involve are often of a hard and back-breaking character, and almost without exception they are attended by certain grave dangers to life and limb. At the beginning of the industrial era, all too little thought was given to the safety of workers; physical risk was generally regarded as a necessary concomitant of work. But over the years, one catastrophe after another — explosions, fires, mechanical failures — killing and maiming thousands of men, awoke management and labor to the urgent need for safety precautions.

Kentucky coal miner preparing explosives *(Lensgroup–Stage)*

One-minute loading of six-ton "buggy" in coal mine, Timber, W. Va. *(Brown Bros.)*





Finish-grinding a gear–Oil City, Pa. *(U.S. Steel)*

Pouring aluminum into pig mold *(H. Armstrong Roberts)*

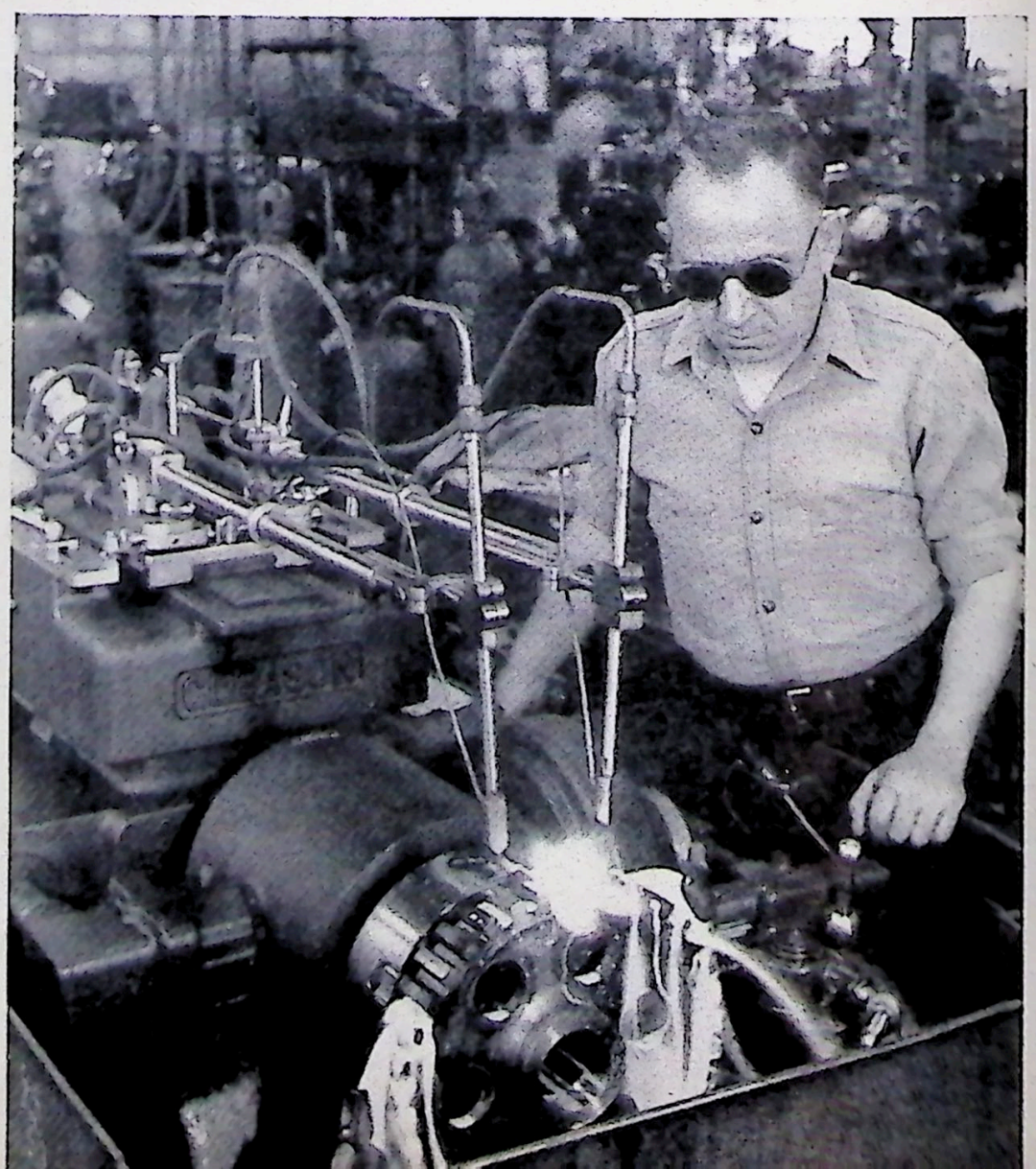
Continuous weld pipe mill produces 500 feet per minute *(Kaiser Steel Corp.)*

New industries of every description have sprung up in America in recent years, born out of a combination of new needs, painstaking scientific research and mechanical ingenuity. Yet, the mere multiplicity of jobs, many of them altogether new also, that have been created in this way does not hold the complete answer to that basic problem of how to keep a population employed, a population that flourishes because of generally improved health and a lengthening of the life span of the average individual. At the present time, production — and by the same token employment — has reached a new peak. But what of the future, when conditions may not be as benevolent as those of today?

He loves his country best who
strives to make it best.
ROBERT INGERSOLL

Marking out steel casting for welding *(Ewing Galloway)*

Machinist, cutting machine–New Jersey *(Philip Gendreau)*

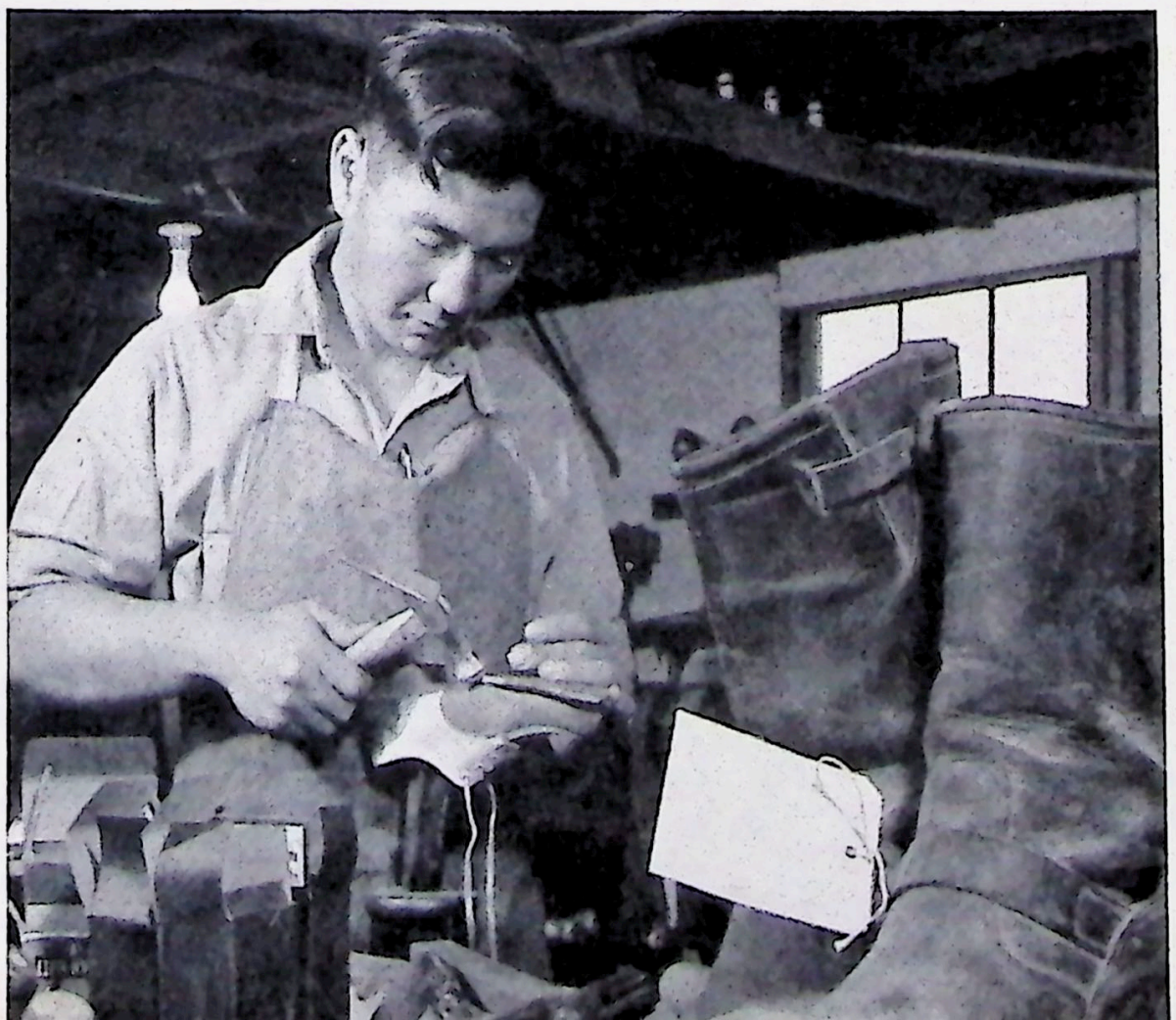


Machinist craftsman at his bench *(Peter Sahula)*

Hopi Indian pottery worker *(Santa Fe R.R.)*

One of the most invaluable of worker traits is that age-old human quality of pride in work. This is the essential element in what is sometimes referred to as the "craft spirit," invariably present wherever good workmanship is the rule rather than the exception. The sound, carefully wrought product, whether it be the output of some humble, primitive artisan, that of a clever mechanic or repairman or the finished handiwork of a highly skilled modern precision toolmaker or inspector of critical parts, is at the very center of good production.

Shoe repairman, Poston, Ariz. *(Ewing Galloway)*



Inspecting precision parts *(Gamma—Esther Bubley)*

Texas cowboys herding cattle *(Lensgroup—John Lewis Stage)*

It is a noble land that God has given us: a land that can feed and clothe the world; a land whose coast lines would enclose half the countries of Europe; a land set like a sentinel between the two imperial oceans of the globe, a greater England with a nobler destiny. A. J. BEVERIDGE

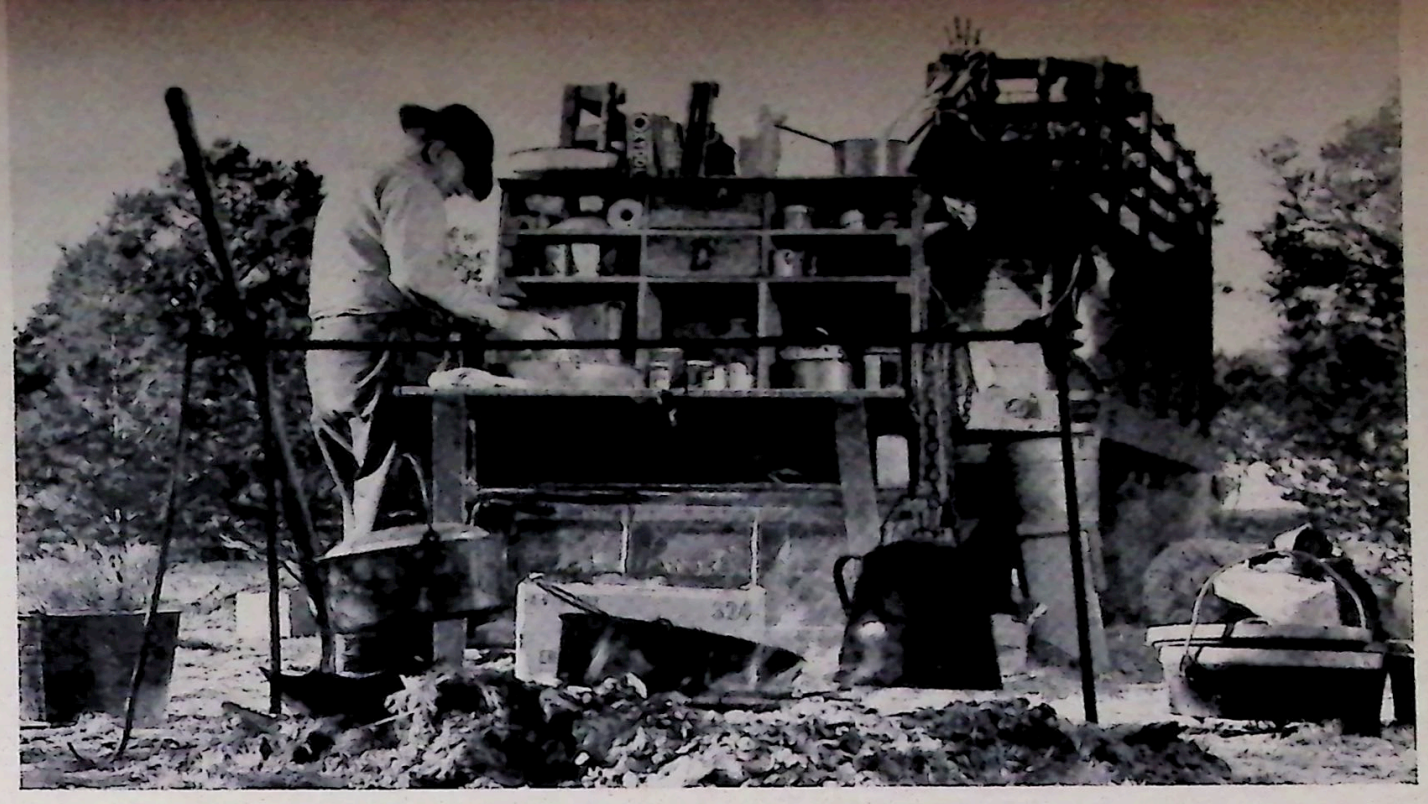
BOUNTY OF THE EARTH

The West's great cattle and sheep ranches show vividly the immensity of America's resources and economy. Formerly, growing beef and wool, though never easy, was not too complex. But both are now done on a vaster scale than before — both require more capital. Even the job of the lonesome cowboy has changed: Modern cars, radios and gear make life on the range easier.

Flock of sheep near Cumbres Pass, N.M. *(N.M. State Tourist Bureau)*

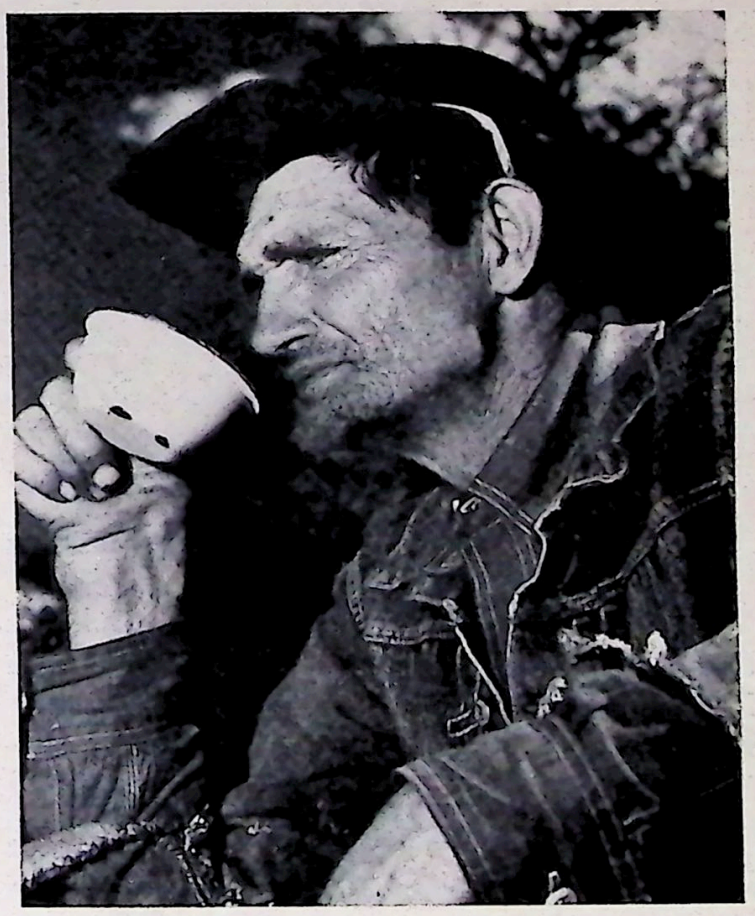
Shearing sheep *(Ewing Galloway)*

Cowhand chow hound, N.M. *(Auth. News—Rawls)*

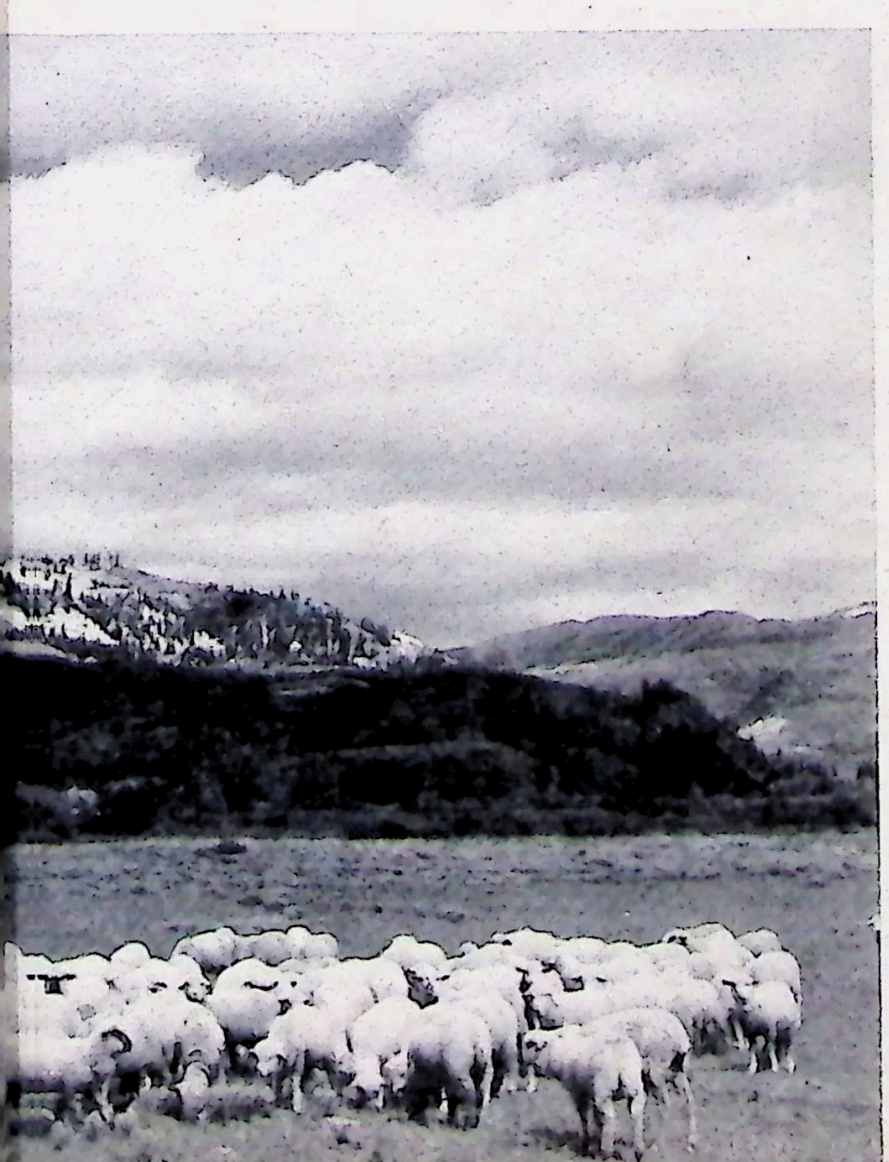


Well stocked cattle-country chuck wagon *(Authenticated News—Jim Rawls)*

Herdsmen eating by light of campfire *(Authenticated News—Jim Rawls)*



New Mexico rancher *(Auth. News—Rawls)*



Watering the herd, New Mexico *(Authenticated News—Jim Rawls)*

Wheat farmer, Carroll, O. *(Lensgroup–Stage)*

Reaping in Iowa *(Lensgroup–John Lewis Stage)*

Whether the farm be large and prosperous or small and impoverished, there is little of the romantic left about farming today. The tendency is to treat it as a business much like any other, and inevitably this has led to varying degrees of mechanization, especially in the growing of the more profitable crops – like small grain and cotton.

Field of ripe wheat *(H. Armstrong Roberts)*

Machine and man—both cotton pickers—California *(Lensgroup—John Lewis Stage)*

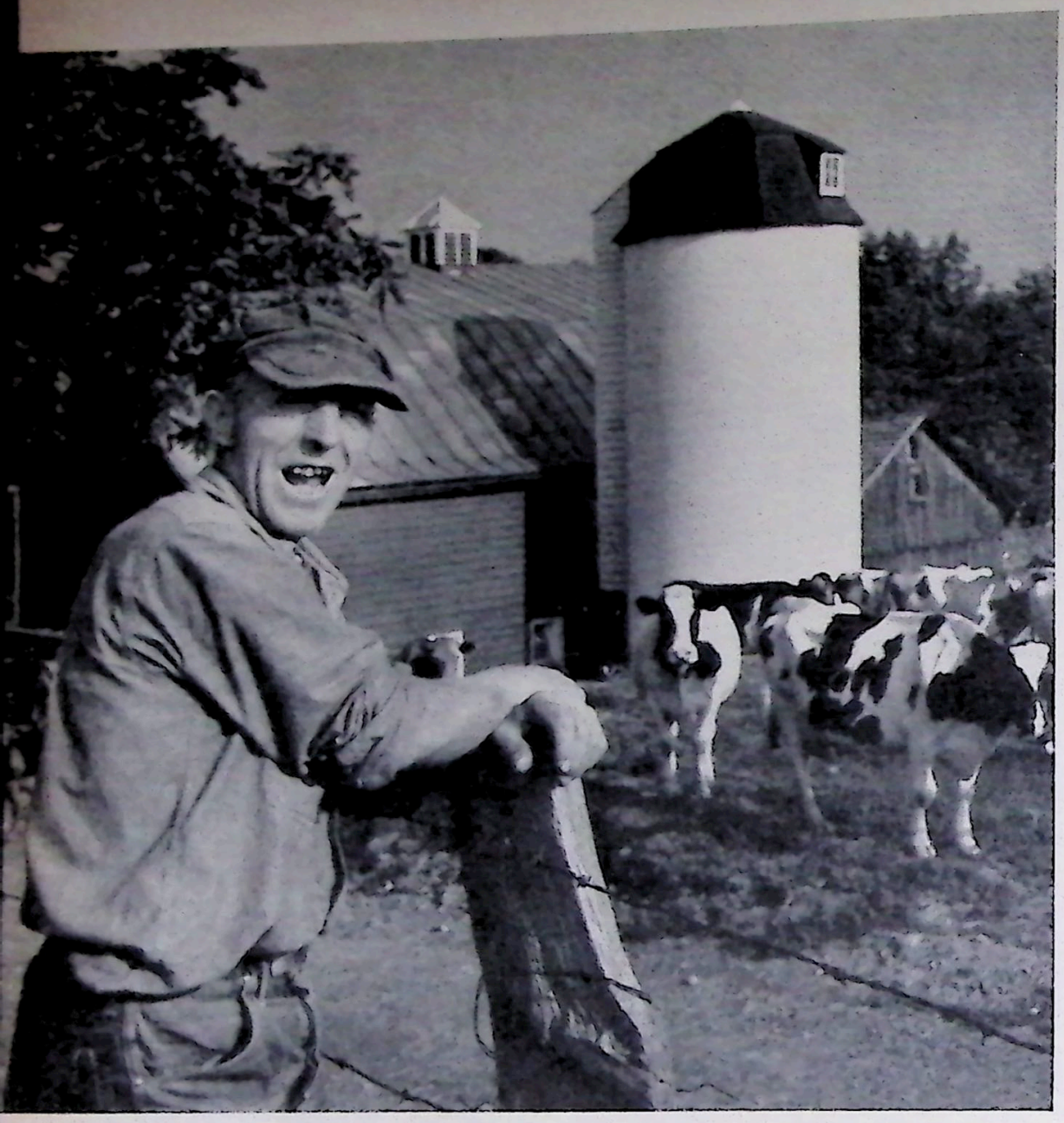
American agriculture is generally regarded as the most "modern," the most "advanced," anywhere; and machines are rapidly reaching out even into the fields for greater effectiveness in crop cultivation. Yet, much of the work on farms and in orchards, especially that which is of a seasonal nature, must be done by hand. Jobs like the planting or harvesting of a large crop call for the hiring of temporary workers, a practice that gives rise to migrations of hired planters or pickers who move from place to place, from one kind of crop to another.

America, where people do not inquire of a stranger, "What is he?" but "What can he do?" BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Setting tobacco in Connecticut *(Arthur Griffin)*

Washington apple picker *(Philip Gendreau)*

Itinerant Mexican worker *(F. Ortiz)*



New England dairy farmer *(Lensgroup—John Lewis Stage)*

Massachusetts farmer watering team *(Arthur Griffin)*

The simple, homely tasks still set the rural tempo — the little routine chores to be performed at morning or at night; the small economies to be practiced; the repairs and substitutions and fabrications that must be made; the planning that is required for tomorrow or the day after. For these are the habits, the ways, that lend to country living its quiet, settled meaning. They are what farm folk treasure and remember if they are suddenly removed from the scene or grow old and prosperous enough to retire to the city or (more likely) to some country town. Perhaps the greatest charm that country living holds is the tranquilizing sense of free and easy choice that it conveys to the individual.

Poultry husbandry *(Luoma)*

Iowa farmer making sausage *(Lensgroup—John Lewis Stage)*

New Hampshire fencing *(Arthur Griffin)*

(Napa, Calif., C of C)

(Fred William Carter)

(H. Armstrong Roberts)

THE FOUR SEASONS

The element of change is always near the forefront of country consciousness — spring, summer, autumn, winter, each with its appointed tasks and rewards, each its own importance in the greater pattern of life.

(Culver Service)

(Arthur Griffin)

(H. Armstrong Roberts)

(H. Armstrong Roberts)

(Max Tharpe)

(Luoma Photos)

(Culver Service)

(Arthur Griffin)

Contemplative Ohio farmer *(Lensgroup—John Lewis Stage)*

Skeptical Maine farmer *(Clarence McKay)*

More than most occupations, farming is subject to the vagaries of the seasons and the elements, and this harsh fact has in large measure helped to shape rural attitudes and responses. The realities of nature that surround the farmer, the unceasing toil that is demanded of him, have molded his character along definite lines: They have given him a certain reflective human dignity; they have developed in him an adherence to ways that have been tested and tried. And when, at rare moments, a certain spontaneous humor shines through his serious exterior, it is often revealed as a basic note of fatalism in his philosophy of life. With his down-to-earth common sense, which is sturdy, resilient, the American farmer lends to his city brother a quality of backbone conservatism.

American liberty is a religion. It is a thing of the spirit. It is an aspiration on the part of people for not alone a free life but a better life.

WENDELL L. WILLKIE

North Carolina farmer *(Max Tharpe)*

Placid New England farmer *(Lensgroup—J. L. Stage)*

Grave Amishmen of Lancaster County, Pa. *(Culver Service)*

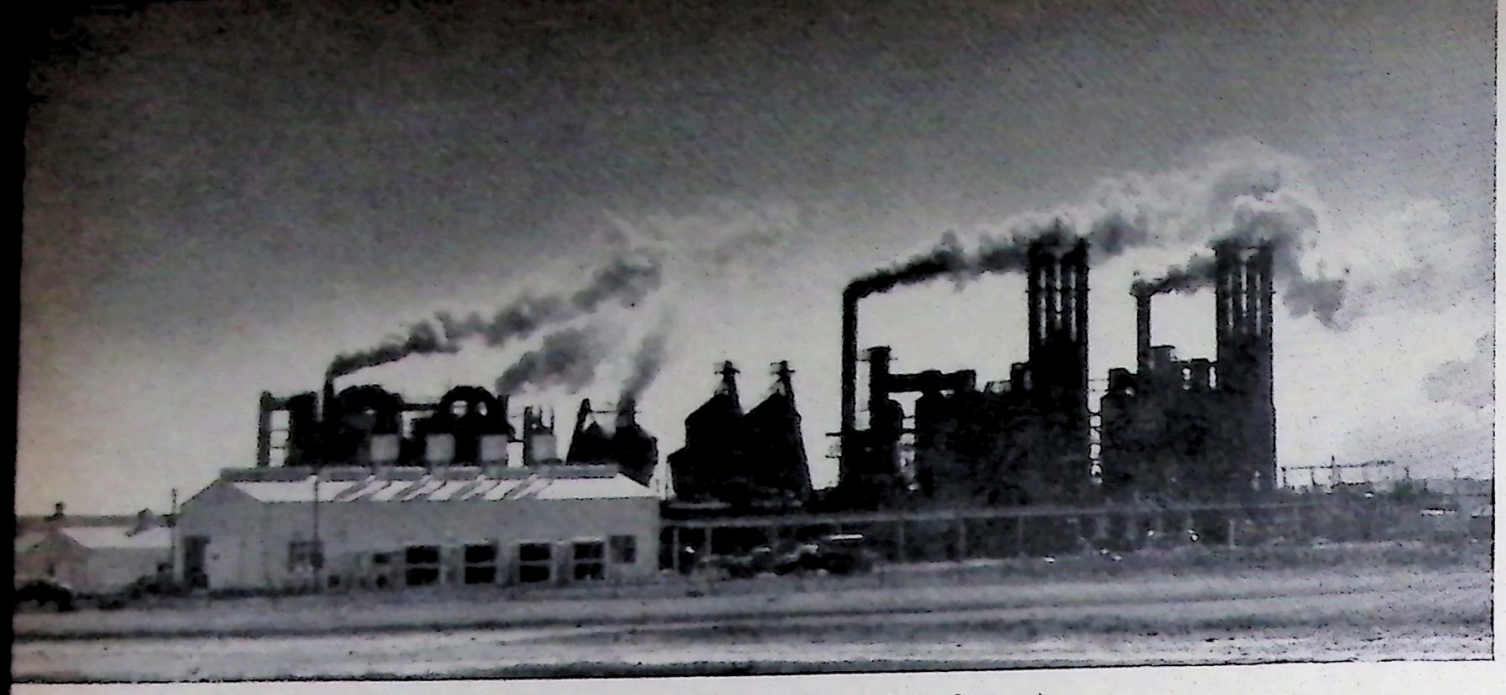
Sunlit Midwestern cornfield at harvest time *(Lensgroup—John Lewis Stage)*

Ozark farm woman *(Photo Reps—Leah Sobel)*

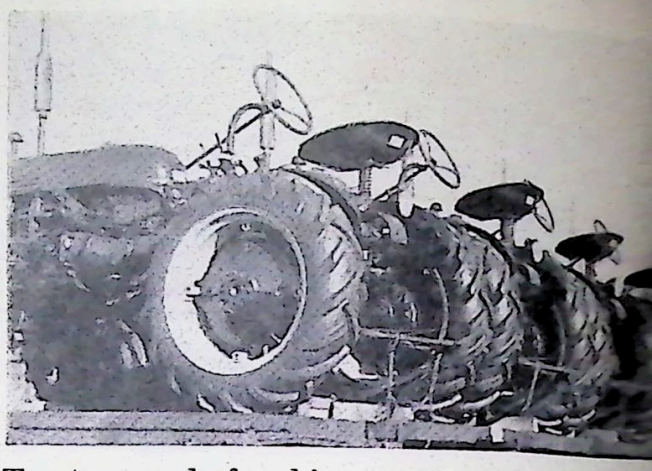
Strict adherents to a lean-free diet *(Gamma—Esther Bubley)*

Grown old at farming *(Culver Service)*

Future farmer of America



Carbon plant, Aransas Pass, Tex. *(John Strang)*



Tractors ready for shipment *(Burlington Lines)*

BUSINESS and MANUFACTURE

American business and manufacturing methods are respected throughout the world, though sometimes, because of their all too evident success, they also provoke the suspicion and envy of outsiders. The day of the "rugged individualist" may be gone forever, but the modern businessman, whether he be the big-timer with more capital than he really needs or the small-timer with scarcely any capital, still has a gambling chance of getting ahead. The road before him, he knows, is likely to be rough, with the barriers of competition scattered freely along the way, but he is willing to take the risk. — The scope of American manufacturing — which means as well the scope of American business in general — is unusually large; it includes everything from typewriters (and less) to tractors (and more). And it is partly because of this all-inclusiveness that it makes for the towering mountains of such by-products as accounting and paper work. The accounting itself may be as primitive in method as that of the ancient abacus or as up to date and efficient as the all-seeing electronic eye of the newest 1960-model business machine.

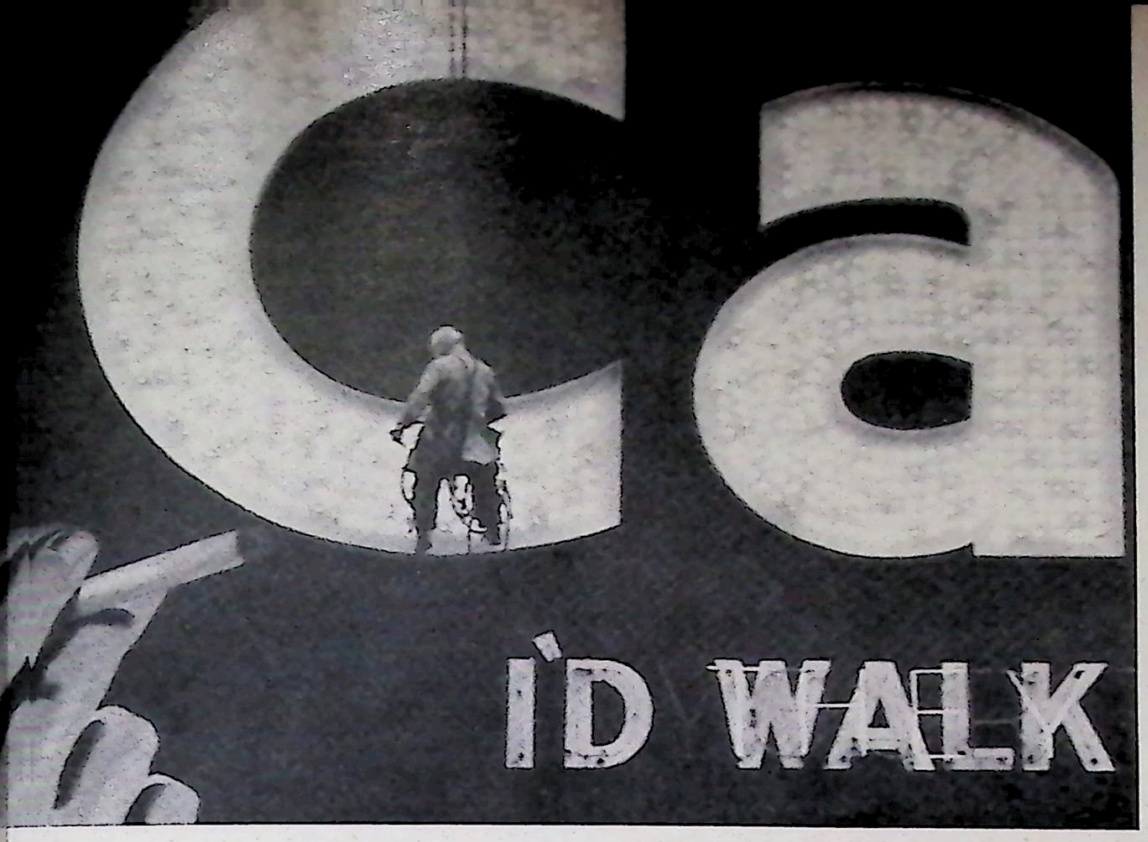
Action on New York Stock Exchange *(Pix Inc.)*

We want the spirit of America to be efficient; we want American character to be efficient; we want American character to display itself in what I may, perhaps, be allowed to call spiritual efficiency – clear, disinterested thinking and fearless action along the right lines of thought.

WOODROW WILSON

IBM Cardatype Machine *(H. Armstrong Roberts)*

Butcher with abacus *(Culver Service–Brooks)*



Part of familiar electric sign *(John Fish)*

"Bargain basement" day *(Kalamazoo C of C)*

A nation is made great, not by its fruitful acres, but by the men who cultivate them; not by its great forests, but by the men who use them; not by its mines, but by the men who build and run them. America was a great land when Columbus discovered it: Americans have made it a great Nation.
LYMAN ABBOTT

"Merchandising," as the manufacturer or the retailer has come to call his methods of distribution and selling, is a varied and complicated procedure. And in the United States, where competition is intense, sales are often in direct proportion to the extent and skill with which these operations are completed. Much depends upon the way in which a product or a commodity is advertised and promoted, for example, and over the years Americans have prided themselves on their ability to advertise with complete effectiveness.

Supermarket shopper *(Pete Andreadis)*

Young sidewalk executive *(Photo Reps – Erika)*

Indoor executive *(RKO Radio Pictures Inc.)*

THE SCIENCES

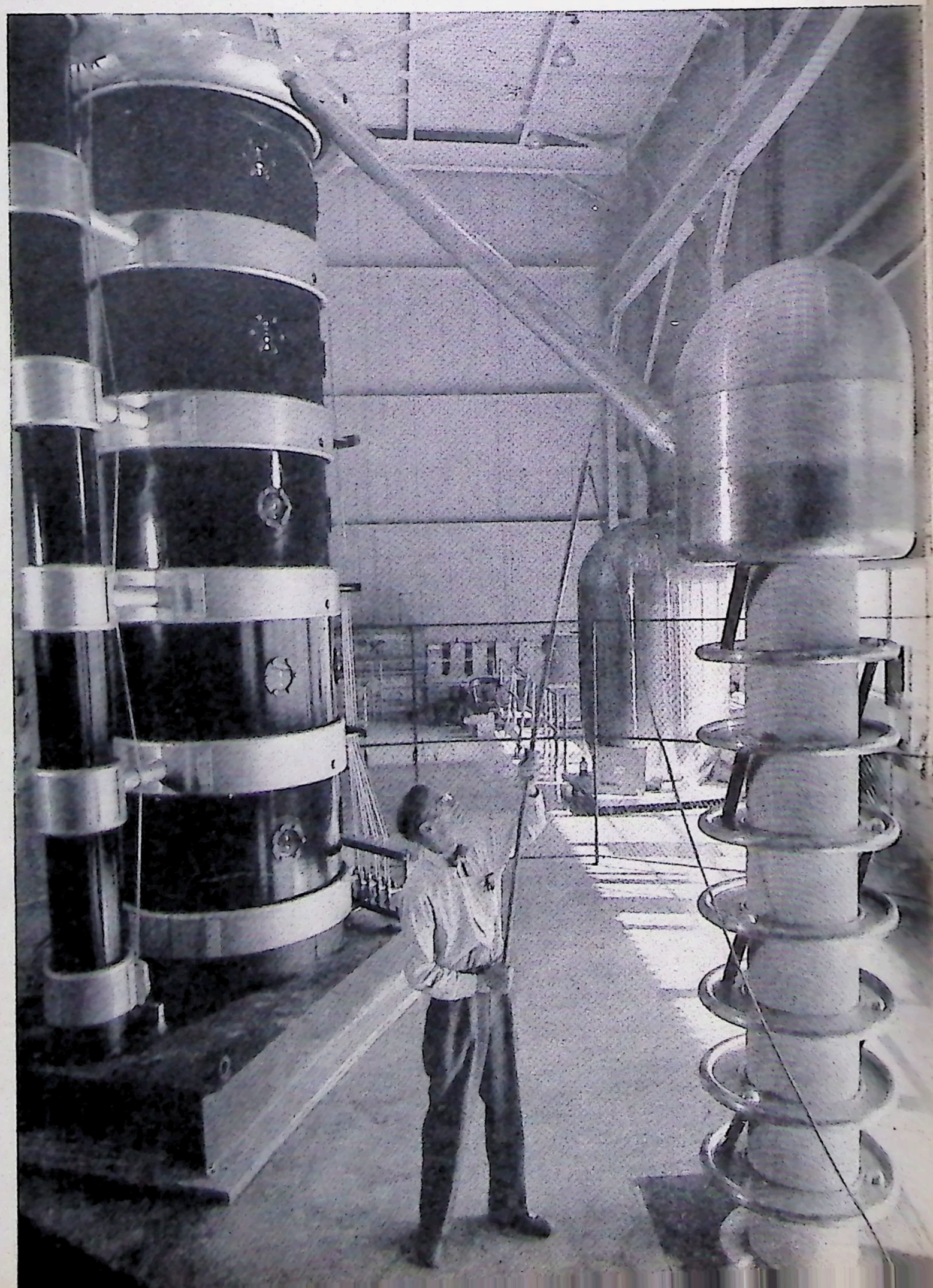
Geiger counter device measuring radioactive iodine tracer dose, for diagnosing certain types of diseases *(Memorial Center for Cancer)*

Barriers confronting scientific research have been pushed back more and more rapidly in recent years. Scientists reach their objectives much more quickly today than formerly, not only in terms of the conquest of disease and the prolongation of human life but also in the more remote and obscure realm of the physical world. Even to the man in the street, who has little interest in science and little knowledge of it, at least the names of modern fields of research, such as antibiotics, jet propulsion, atomics, nuclear physics, supersonic flight, genetics, astrophysics, biochemistry, are more or less familiar. Diseases never before quelled by man have yielded to treatment with modern drugs, and so great is the advance in medicine alone that it is estimated that approximately 90 percent of the medical prescriptions filled today could not have been filled a decade ago, because the drugs called for did not even exist then. Most people – Americans especially — have come to regard the man of science as one of the great geniuses of all time, having qualities of imagination, intelligence, courageous self-sacrifice — comparable to any great hero of the past.

Filling penicillin inhalers *(Wide World)*

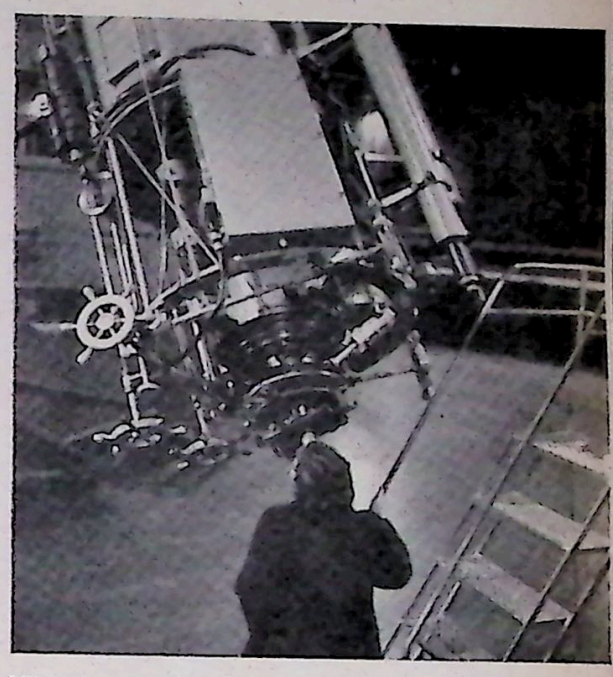
Physicist with nuclear research reactor
(North American Aviation Inc.)

Particle accelerator, or cascade generator *(Oak Ridge Nat'l Lab)*



The range of modern science is very great. It extends from microcosm to macrocosm, from that which employs inventions like the nuclear microscope and delves into the minute invisible world, to that which seeks to penetrate the mysteries of the remotest stellar universe lying within the expanding comprehension of man.

The NGC 598 spiral, probably another Milky Way – or island universe – as seen from Mt. Wilson Observatory *(Calif. Institute of Technology)*

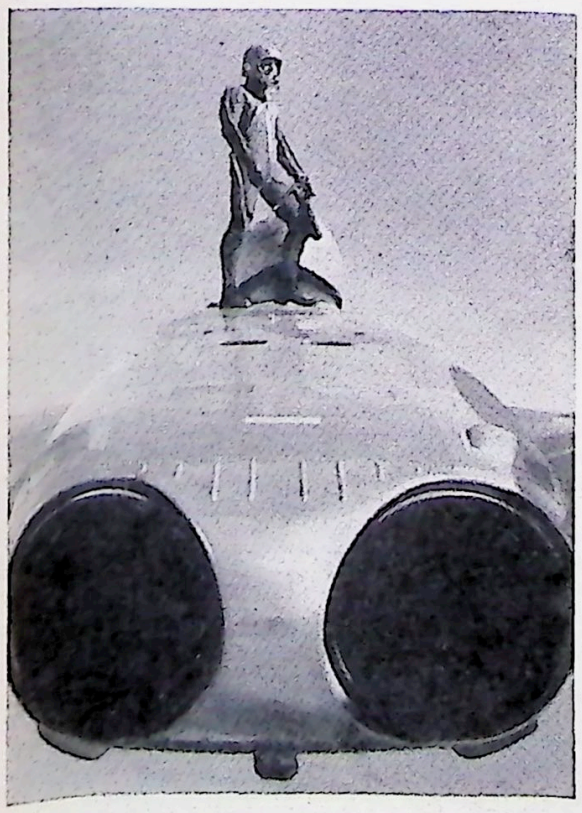


Viewing end of 36-inch Lick Observatory telescope, Calif. *(Hal Roth)*

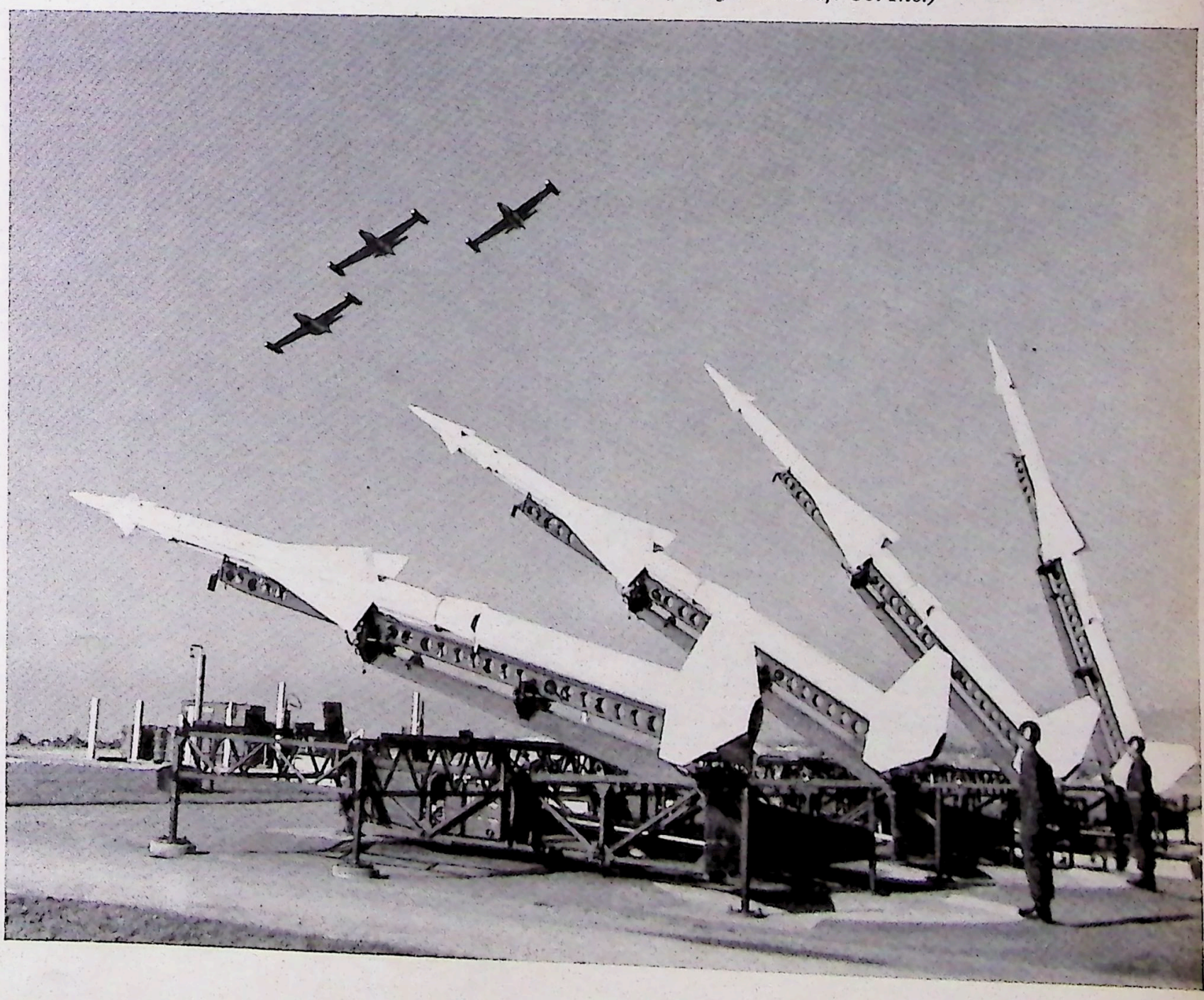
The supersonic X-3, a flying laboratory *(Douglas Aircraft Co. Inc.)*

Knowledge is the only fountain of both the love and the principles of human liberty.
DANIEL WEBSTER

A Navy jet fighter, the F7U-3 *(Chance Vought Aircraft Inc.)*



Battery of Army's Nikes, so named for the Greek goddess of victory *(Douglas Aircraft Co. Inc.)*

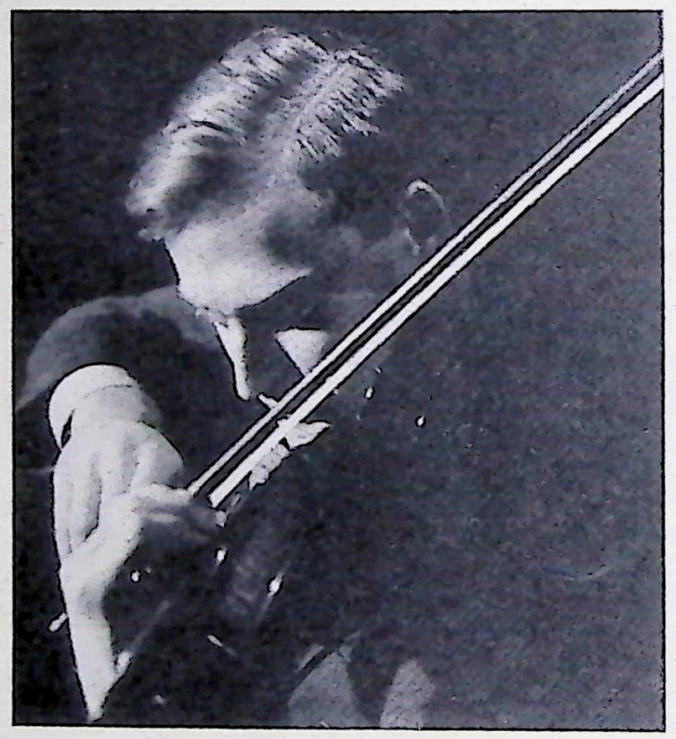


THE ARTS

The name Lively Arts was coined in the 1920s to describe those art forms regarded as uniquely American expressions. While several of the originals are now gone, others have survived and new ones have appeared: Jazz music is recognized as American in origin; the skyscraper evolved here out of architectural necessity before it was imitated elsewhere; the motion picture, like its two younger sister entertainment arts of radio and television, was largely an American product. As for the fine arts, many people who tend to ignore them would be astonished to learn the huge attendance figures at the country's museums, concert halls, opera houses, theaters. Every major city in the United States has at least one spot where great paintings and sculptures are exhibited; every large community, and many a small one as well, has its "artists' concert course," its symphony orchestra made up of dedicated amateur musicians or of professionals supported by subscription or by public funds; and there are a number of places (especially those with a predominantly European cultural heritage) that maintain opera or ballet groups, some of which tour other communities unable to finance their own companies. Who, then, can gainsay the importance of the arts in the lives of millions of Americans?

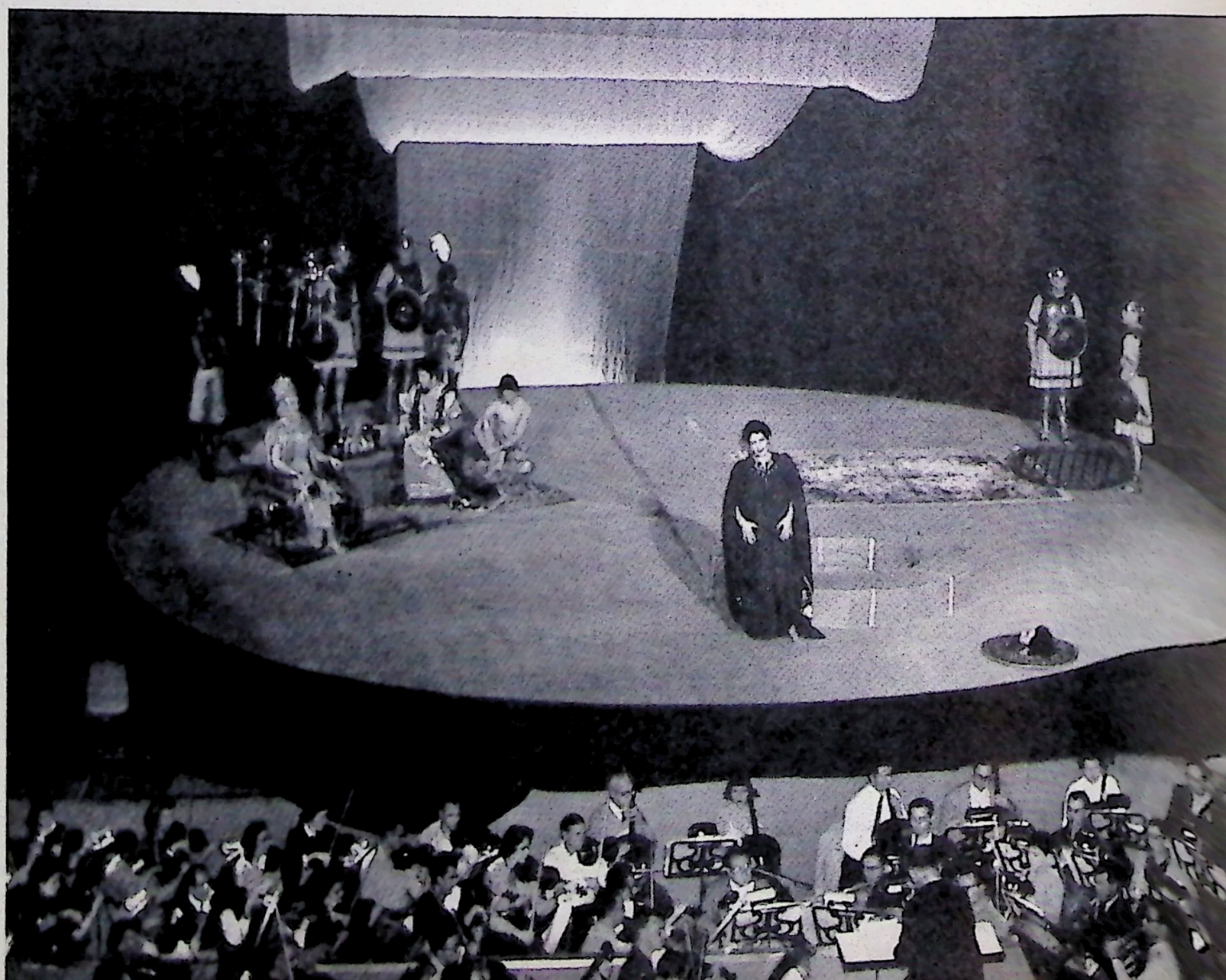
Orchestra leader Alfred Newman

Music and rhythm find their way into the secret places of the soul.
PLATO



Yehudi Menuhin *(Columbia Artists Mgmt.)*

Oboist *(Photo Reps- Grunzweig)*



Dress rehearsal of Houston Grand Opera Association's production of *Salome*, marking the debut of a fine new circular stage. Met star Brenda Lewis is soloist and principal. Walter Herbert directs.

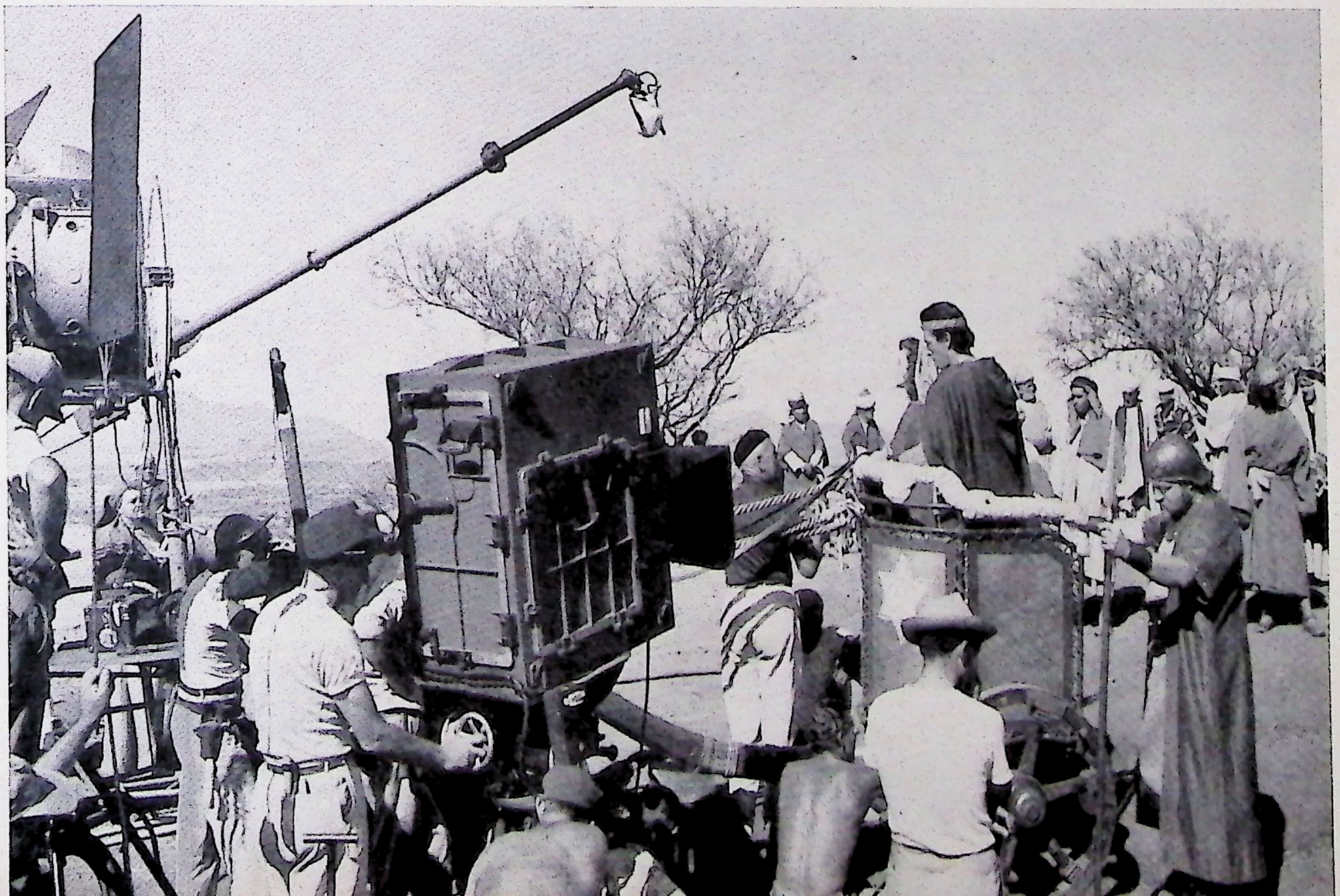
Ballet originated in Italy about 1450, was taken to France circa 1550 by Catherine de Medici. American debut: 1800s. *(Lee Boltin)*

Pianist Dave Brubeck
(Columbia Records)

Trombonist Teagarden
(Columbia Records)

This New Harbor cove is favored by artists and photographers. *(R. I. Development Council)*

The making of a movie generally calls for a technical staff that outumbers the cast of actors working under the lights out front.



(Suzanne Szasz)

The child learns by investigation . . .

(Ed Cornachio)

. . . by patient parental guidance . . .

(Suzanne Szasz)

(A. Devaney)

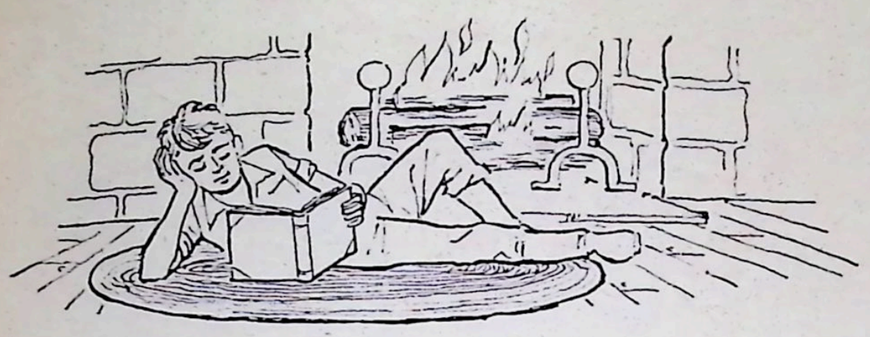
. . . by observation and imitation of elders . . .

. . . and by the paradox that, in a world of competition, cooperation is the keynote of survival.

(Photo Reps—Edward Lettau)

(Photo Reps—Edward Lettau)

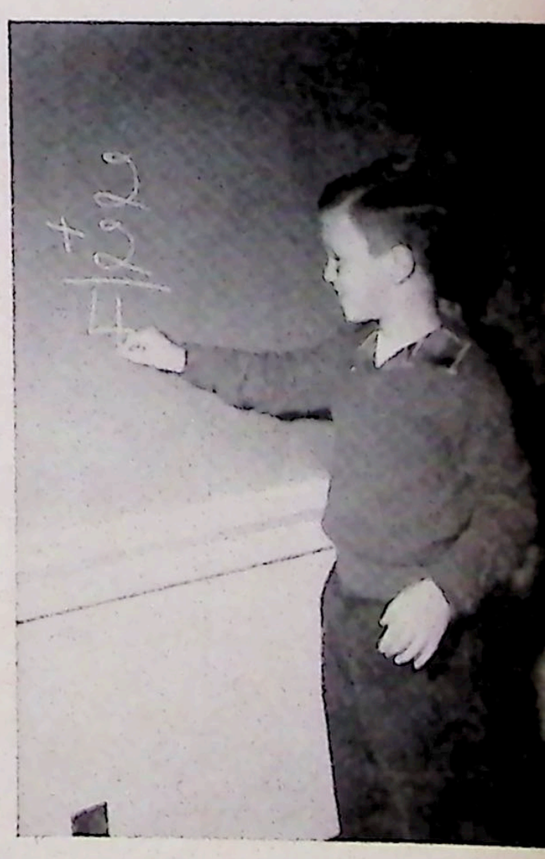
A NATION'S PRIDE: OUR YOUTH—THEIR EDUCATION



Other countries, more conservative than ours, still find in America's child-centered culture cause for astonishment or doubt. But the firm direction it has taken has a logical explanation: The early American pioneer sought a better life for his descendants than he himself had known; so also the European or Asian or African immigrant who came to America at a later date, having known little but privation and toil in his mother land. Still later, modern science and psychology made a deep impression on both parent and school, an impression that, although it varied from decade to decade, has always been in evidence. Perhaps the strongest influence, however, was the highly original thinking of outstanding educators such as John Dewey. This seems to have set the direction of child rearing and education in the United States for a long time to come.

Joys of self-expression, creation *(Gamma—Esther Bubley)*

"All work and no play . . ." *(Gamma—Esther Bubley)*



Potential Thomas Edison . . . or maybe Albert Einstein?

The advanced methods and equipment employed by the more modern schools in the United States afford remarkable educational opportunities for those young people so fortunate as to have access to them. Special field trips to inspect business establishments, farms, dairies, museums and so on; the firsthand experience of music, painting and the other arts; the use of motion pictures and televised programs in the classroom; actual practice in many different kinds of activities — all these and other up-to-date techniques make for newer and more impressive ways to knowledge. Perhaps for the first time, the classroom has become a dynamic place that actually stimulates learning. Still more important is the way in which this is fostered by the enthusiasm of a new kind of teacher, a teacher whose abilities and understanding are great enough to stir response even in the more mediocre students and inform and improve parent-teacher relations.

The recorder, a way to self-expression *(Photo Reps—Clemens Kalischer)*

Finding meaning in design *(Hal Roth)*

Playing in concert calls for cooperation *(Photo Reps—Clemens Kalischer)*

Beginnings of research *(Photo Reps—Clemens Kalischer)*

Old-time school plumbing *(Gendreau)*

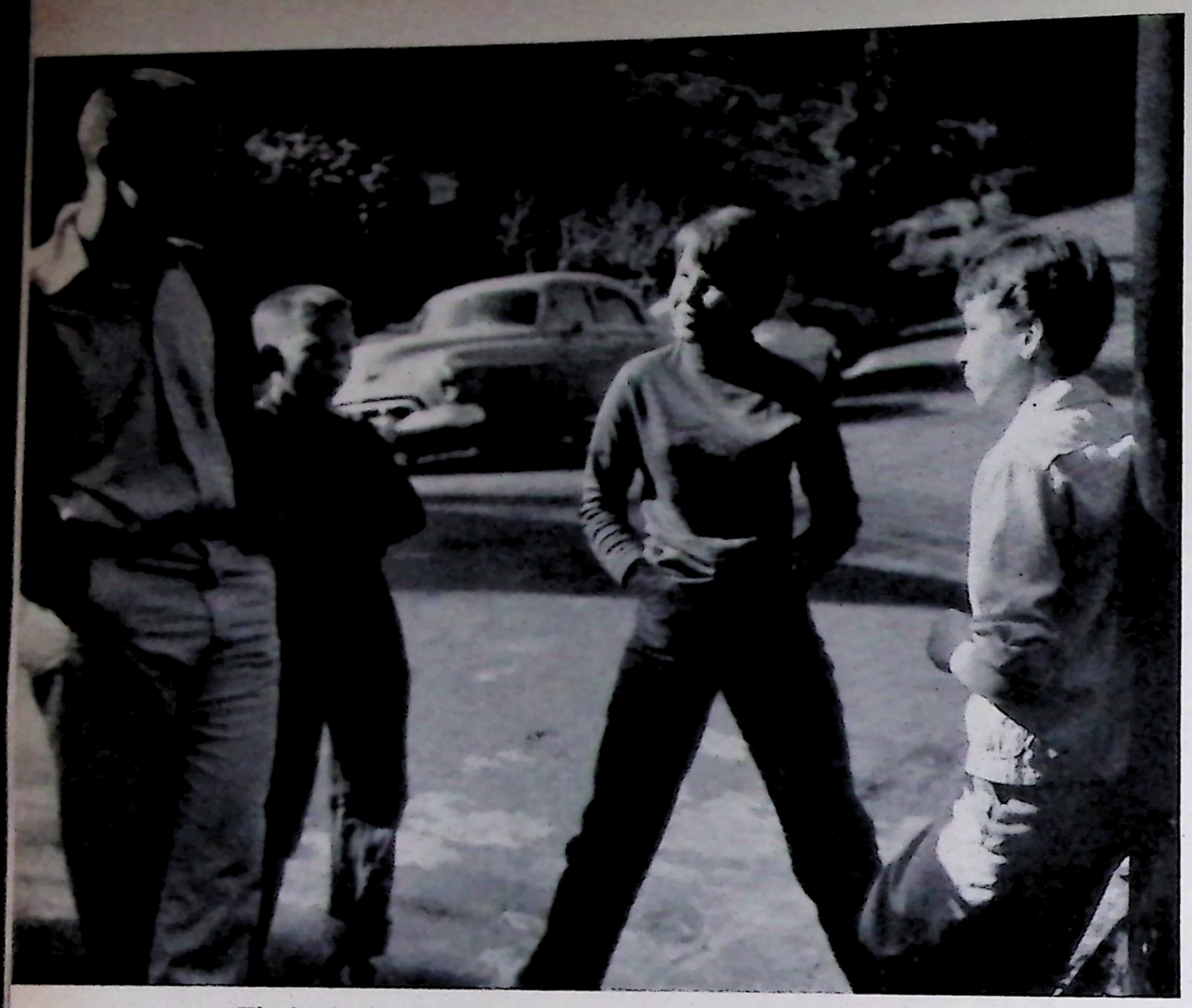
One of the most serious concerns of American education today is the shortage of qualified people to fill the need for teachers. This need will be still more critical 10 years from now, when anticipated population increases will make new demands of the Nation's schools. How to find and attract men and women to an important profession that takes excessive toll of the individual at a very low rate of pay remains a problem that is still largely unsolved in most States. Tied in with this emergency is another that is equally acute, the need for more and better-equipped schools and other facilities. Many school buildings, especially those in certain parts of the country — and this is not by any means a condition that is confined to large cities — are inadequate or even substandard. Often there is unbelievable crowding of children in classrooms, with 30 to 50, or even more, in a single room and with overworked teachers on "split" schedules or supervising night classes in order to care for an influx of children to which there seems no end.

Attention wanders in the overcrowded classroom *(Gamma–Sol Libsohn)*

The beauty of a democracy is that you can never tell when a youngster is born what he is going to do with you, and that, no matter how humbly he is born, he has a chance to master the minds and lead the imaginations of the whole country. WOODROW WILSON

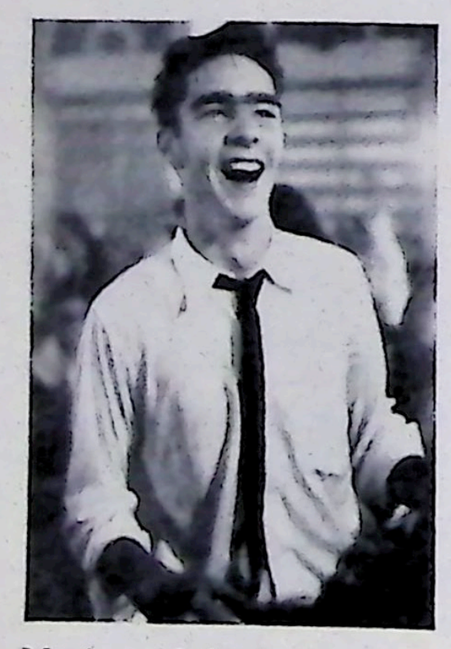
Unsupervised play *(Gamma–B. Cowherd)*

Drugstore library *(Pix Inc.–Koch)*



The beginnings of romance at an awkward age *(Lee Boltin)*

Teenagers, still too young to be regarded as adults, yet, despite their childish ebullience, too old to think of themselves as children any longer, are filled with painful uncertainties and self-distrust, bewildered by the unforeseen choices and decisions that life imposes. It is not always possible, unfortunately, for the adolescent to find the help he needs. Desirable yet alien as the world of adults is to him, too often he gets no useful counsel from grownups, who are either indifferent or preoccupied with their own affairs. Moreover, adults themselves, living in an Atomic Age of Anxiety, find difficulty enough in managing their own lives. And in America, with its worship of speed and mechanisms of all kinds, its increasing dependency on cars and planes, this sometimes means that the teenager, with his inner turmoil and his eagerness to win his place among adults, seeks release from his frustrations in ways that are ill-considered or even a little irrational. He may turn to those more violent and peculiarly American forms of self-expression, such as hot-rodding, or to pursuits of more dubious sorts, becoming a true "problem child" not easily coped with. Or, more or less on his own, he may begin to quiet down and assume adult responsibilities.



Music—and the dance
(Photo Reps—Grunzweig)

Souped-up jalopy *(A. Devaney—David W. Corson)*

The "casual" fountain crowd *(Gamma—Esther Bubley)*

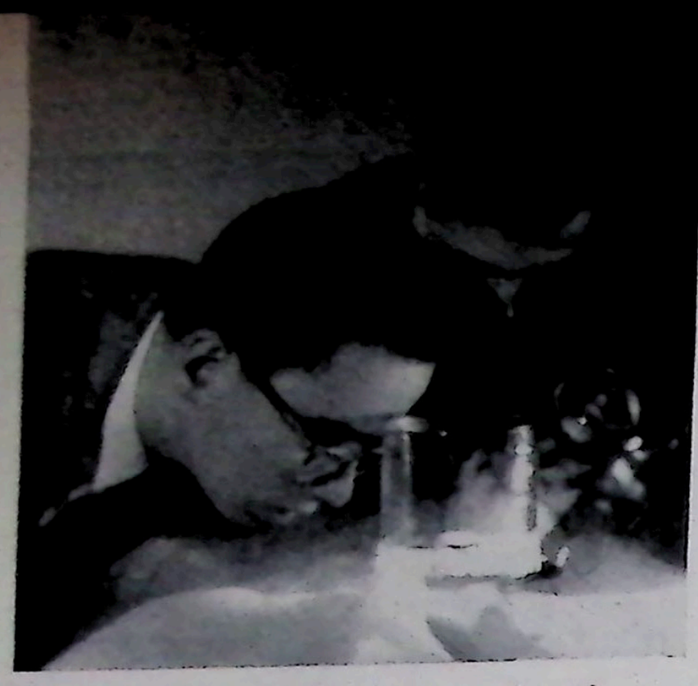
The greatest glory of a freeborn people is to transmit that freedom to their children. WILLIAM HARVARD

America is still the land of opportunity. Every day there are those who have contrived some new way to be useful and to make that usefulness pay. There are no last frontiers for an American. Nor will there ever be. There always will be something just a little way ahead that is an improvement upon what has gone before.

GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

Given proper opportunity and encouragement, the impulse to cooperate with others and to subject oneself to the ordinary disciplines of society normally appears in the individual at a very early age. Frequently it develops in the usually self-centered small child in his struggles to learn how to play and work with companions of his own age. And by the time he has passed safely through the troublesome period of adolescence he is likely to be well aware of the rights of others — even though he may not always respect those rights — and of those qualities in certain individuals that make for leadership. Who could want better proof that the youth of America possess a fundamental seriousness of interest and purpose than in the high school discussion group or the student self-government assembly? It is the rule (rather than the exception) that with a minimum of guidance these manifestations of youthful independence and self-reliance turn out to be impressive demonstrations of the coming of age of late adolescents. For almost invariably, youngsters working together show a remarkable ability to grasp and apply the fundamental principles of living successfully with others — organization, democratic conduct, fair play, responsibility.

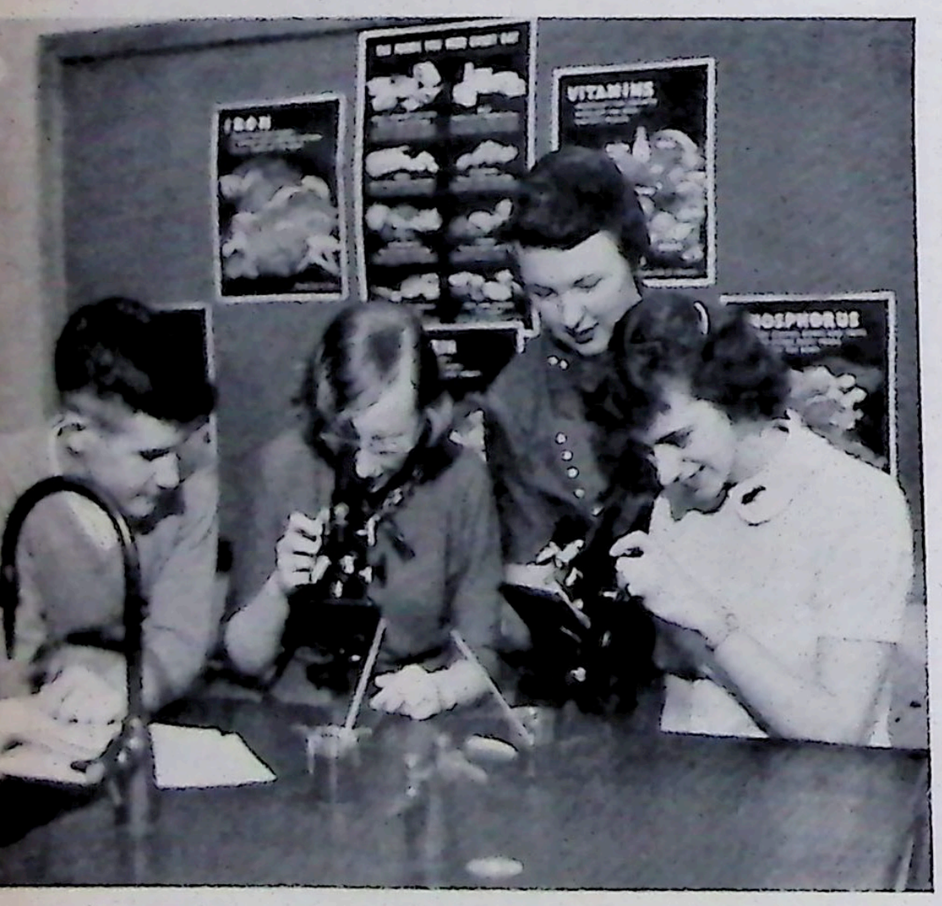
Student debate at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H. *(Lotte Jacobi)*



These junior scientists are observing vapor trails made by atomic particles in a cloud chamber (glass jar) upended on black felt steeped in radioisotope solution atop cake of dry ice. *(U.S. AEC)*

So long as America's national security is at stake, the draft is likely to continue. These youngsters are being inducted into the Army. *(Wide World)*

"What lies ahead for us? What chance do we have to find our way and to succeed in this complex, troubled, modern world?" — These are the questions that are uppermost in the minds of young people everywhere today, and Americans are no exception. There are those natural doubts and fears of the untried, the unknown — military service, for example. There is deep concern over the ever-increasing need to acquire a superior education and adequate trade or professional training that will make it possible to meet the sharp competition for jobs. And there are those normal desires to marry and have children, to take advantage of all the rare material benefits of modern civilization and to ensure one's own and one's family's future security. Yet, even the colleges and universities, where it is hoped that some of the answers to such questions may be found, are crowded, so that enrollment is on a competitive basis.



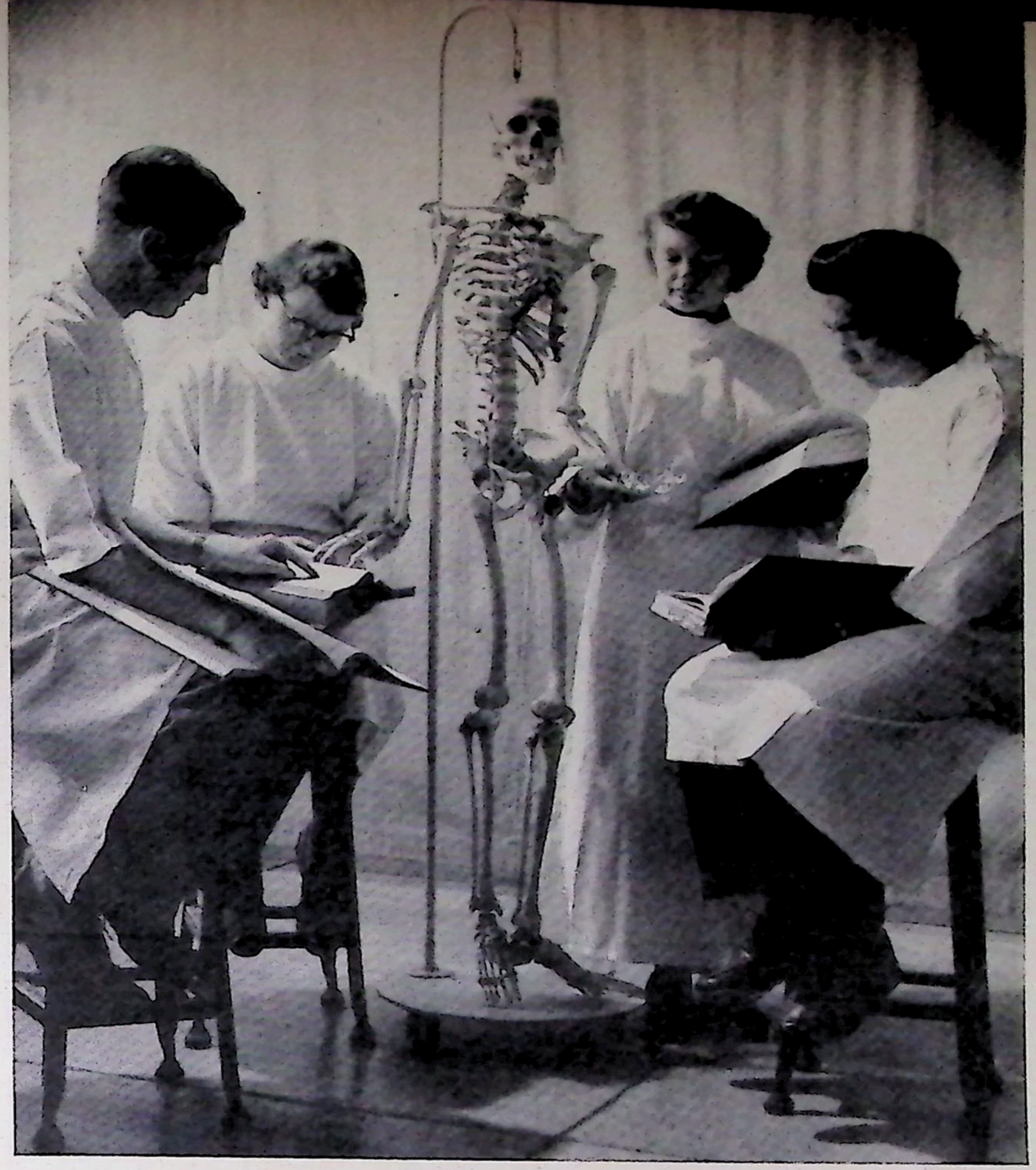
Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, turns out top-caliber teachers by means of practice teaching: biology class at Roosevelt High, campus laboratory school.

Crowded University of Vermont utilizes gym for exams *(Philip Gendreau)*

The truest test of civilization is not the census, or the size of cities or the crops; no, but the kind of man the country turns out.

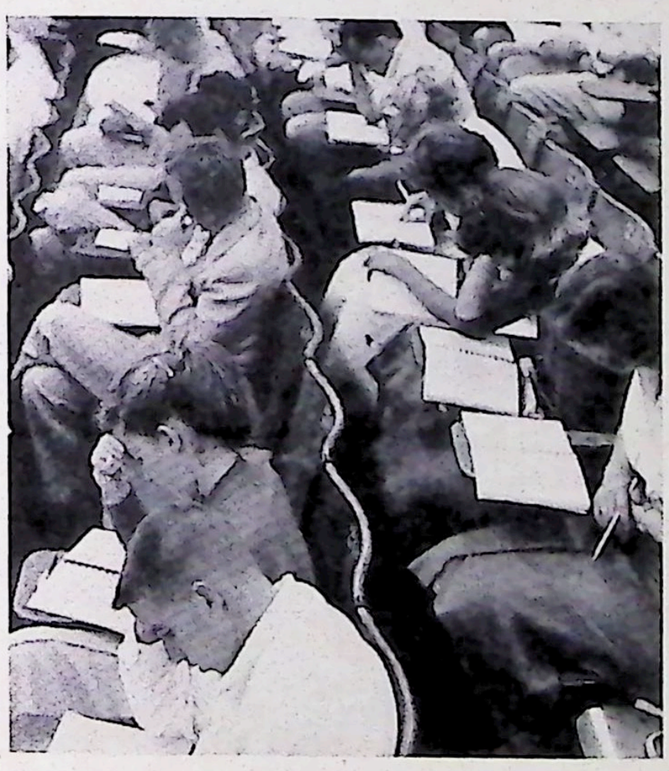
RALPH WALDO EMERSON

American education, firmly rooted as it is in the same soil that has made the United States a great Nation, unique in the experience of man, has not found all the solutions to the country's problems, though it has made a good start in that direction. One of the most urgent needs today is for well trained leaders who have the ability and the courage to meet and resolve the emergencies that constantly arise both inside and outside the country's borders. Many gifted young people would undertake intensified or specialized training, perhaps in government or law or medicine or one of the other key professions, if the time and the financing required were not so prohibitive, and if it were not for the fact that they are lured into industries by means of high salaries and extra benefits. And there are still other unanswered questions, such as those having to do with equality in a land where American tradition has it that every man is born with a heritage of freedom.

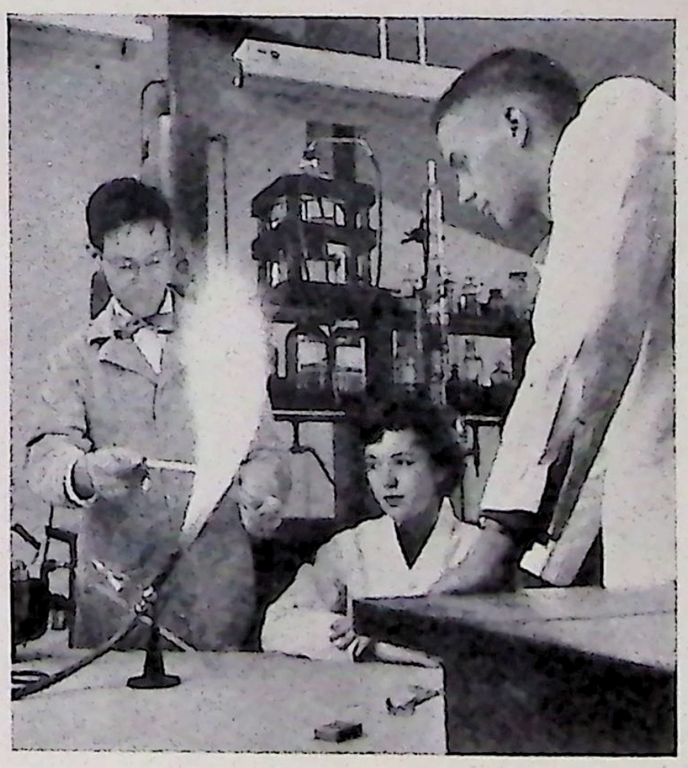


Anatomy students at College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, Calif.

Botany class, Central College, Pella, Ia.



Reading-improvement class, UCLA *(Furst)*



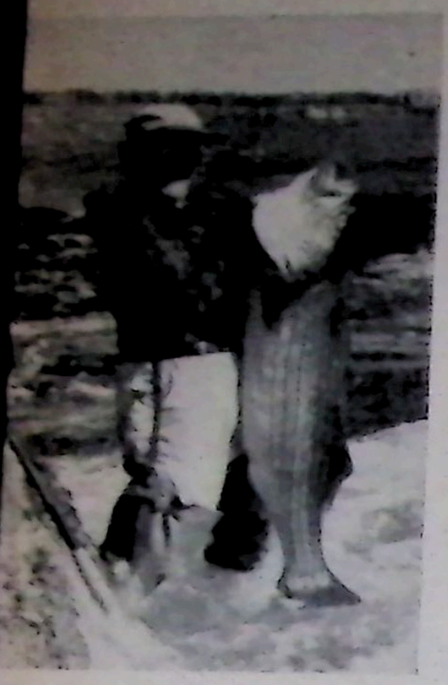
Chemistry lab experiment

Graduation procession, University of Vermont *(Philip Gendreau)*

No society of nations, no people within a nation, no family, can benefit through mutual aid unless good will exceeds ill will; unless the spirit of cooperation surpasses antagonism; unless we all see and act as though the other man's welfare determines our own welfare.

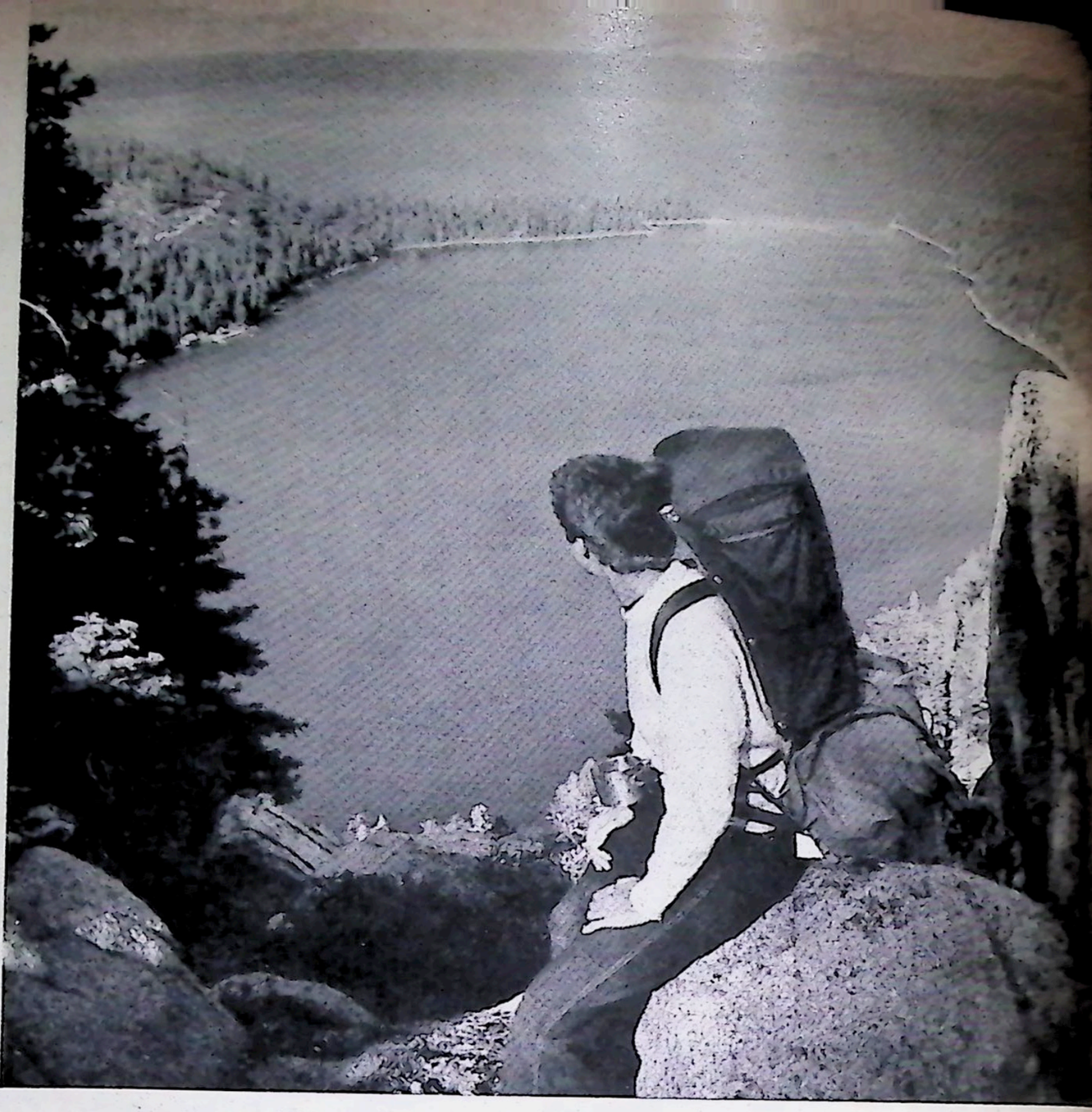
HENRY FORD II

As the happiness of the people is the sole end of government, so the consent of the people is the only foundation of it, in reason, morality and the natural fitness of things.
JOHN ADAMS



France-Amerique Editor J. H. Donon with 47-pound striped bass *(R.I. Dev. Council)*

Catamaran off Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor *(All-Year Club of Southern California)*



Emerald Bay, Lake Tahoe, Calif. *(Hal Roth)*

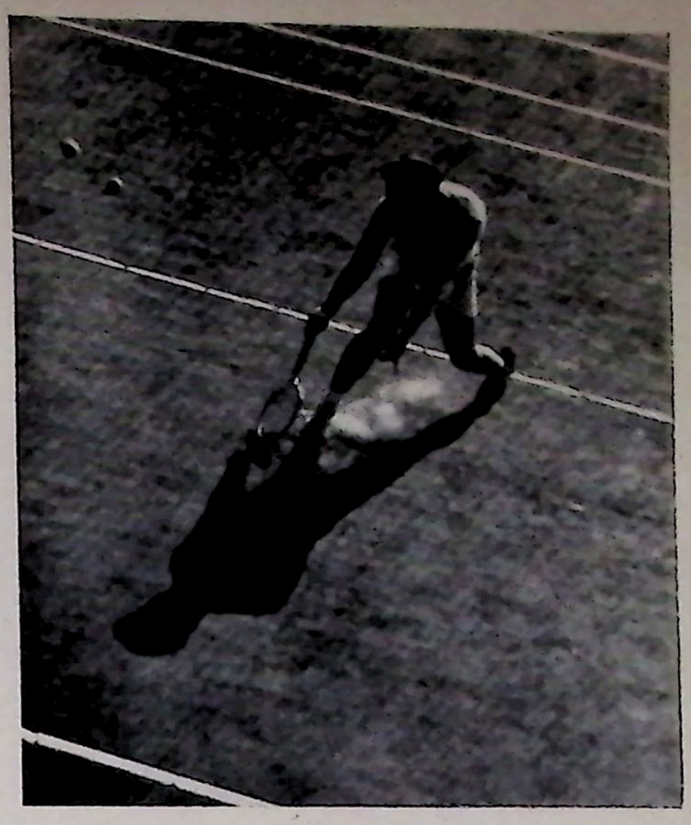
Slide Mountain, in Reno Ski Bowl area, Nev. *(Hal Roth)*

Mushing in Sun Valley, Ida. *(U.P. R.R.)*

Summer skating *(Sun Valley News Bureau)*

Businessman golfer *(Brown Bros.)*

Jackknife *(A. Devaney – Scaylea)*



Backhand *(John Strang)*

...AND TIME TO PLAY

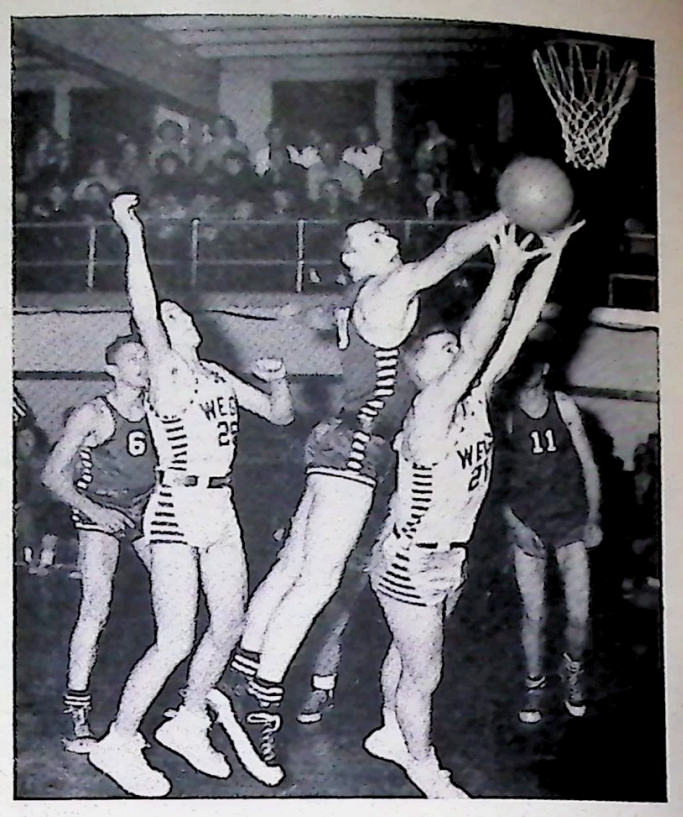
Sports invariably play an important part in American education – so important, in fact, that they are one area of high school or college activity that is quite likely to be continued once formal education is over. The average American prides himself on his ability to play, to throw himself into whatever sport he prefers, with zest and a marked ability to drive through to victory. Certainly he and most of his fellows are sports-minded, in the main, whether their physical activity be of the outdoors variety and of a more or less noncompetitive nature, or of a highly competitive sort calling for a great deal of teamwork and fighting spirit. This attitude of play for its own sake, rather than for any disciplinary or therapeutic benefits it may have, also typifies the American. Nevertheless, his body has profited greatly from his enthusiasm for sports, and sports have helped him to mental health.

Democracy is based upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK

Water skiing at Finger Lakes *(NYS Pix-Commerce)*

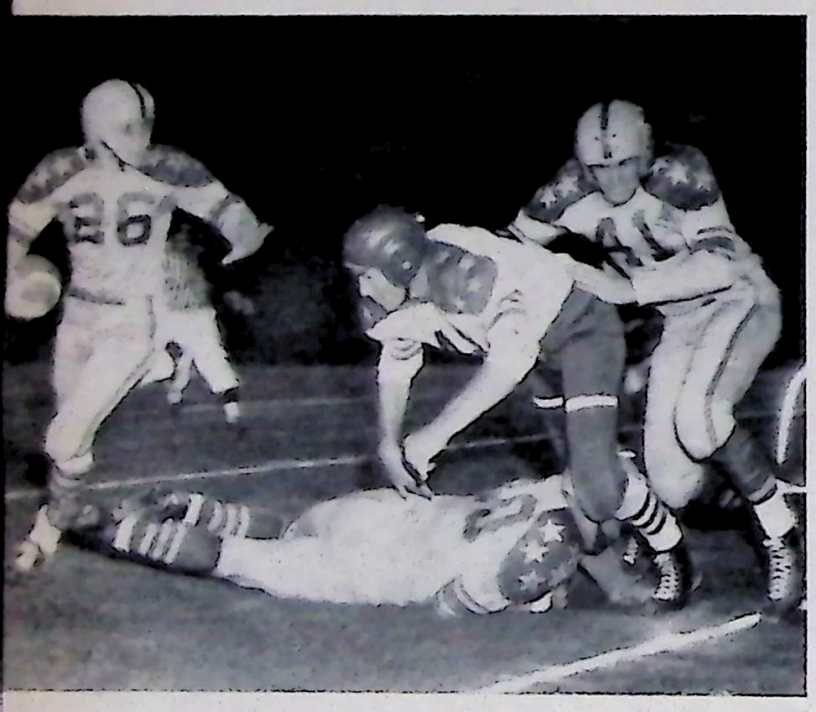
Shuffleboard in Connecticut *(John Strang)*

Softball has grown in popularity in the past few years. *(Gamma – Nancy Palmer)*

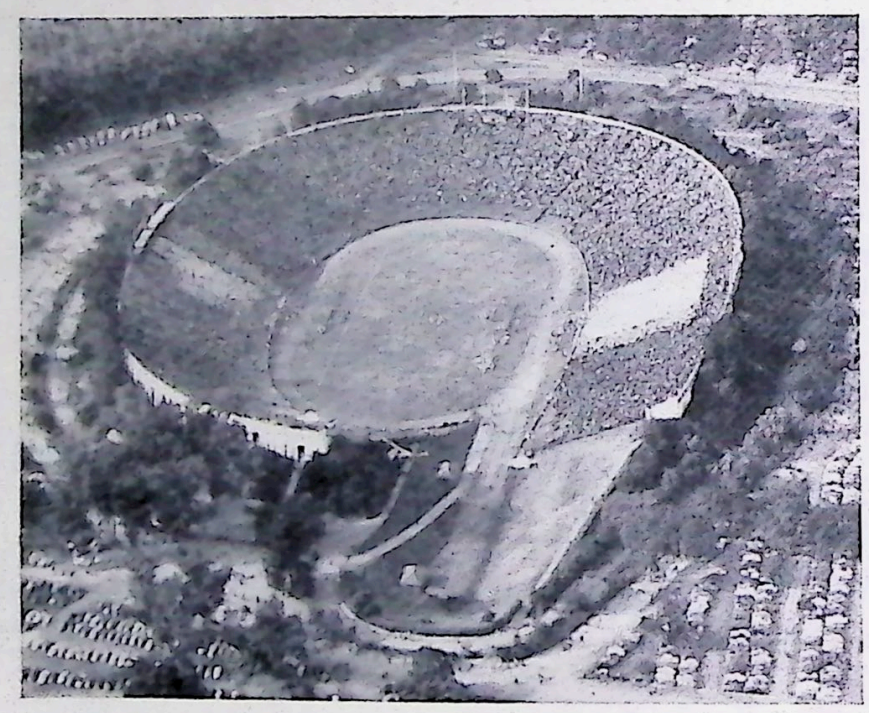


Close score in basketball *(Philip Gendreau)*

Determination wins games – and all-star honors.



Stanford's 90,000-capacity stadium *(Keeble)*



"Big game" spirit *(Brown U.)*

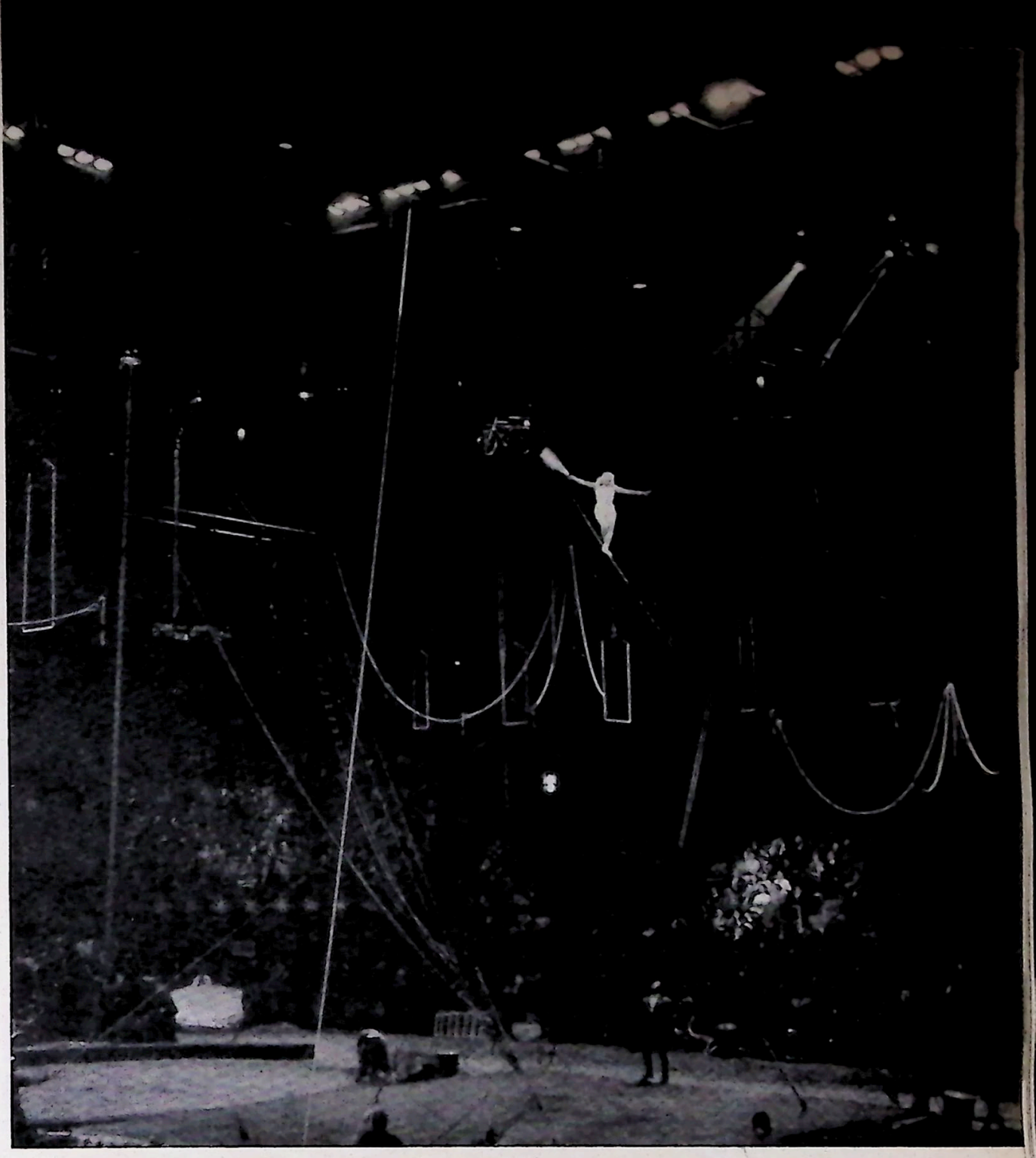
I feel that you are justified in looking into the future with true assurance, because you have a mode of living in which we find the joy of life and the joy of work harmoniously combined. Added to this is the spirit of ambition which pervades your very being and seems to make the day's work like a happy child at play. ALBERT EINSTEIN

The range from sports that are "individual," either mildly competitive or not competitive at all, to the country's major sports matches is very great. Lately, however, there has been a trend away from participation in any of these last and toward what is aptly termed "spectator sports." And for some people there is cause for alarm in this. The bigger, better organized competitions, like baseball, football, boxing and wrestling, are by their very nature dramatic spectacles, and heretofore they have always carried immense box office appeal. But who knows but that one day the prize rings, arenas and stadiums may be emptied of their crowds and so deprived of their revenue, simply because of stay-at-home sports enthusiasts? For thousands of fans, watching the star players on television is now much more relaxing than attending the game.

Beginning of Championship Pirogue Races, Lafitte, La. *(La. Dept. of Com. & Ind.)*

The banjo – typically American
(Gamma – Lou Bernstein)

Allemande! – Globe, Ariz. *(Globe C of C)*



Under the now vanished Big Top *(Photo Reps – Erika)*

Family outing *(Gamma – Robert Frank)*

But recreation in the United States is not by any means confined to sports, whether competitive or noncompetitive; there are also those other hobbies and pursuits and pastimes, many of them as thoroughly American as the banjo, the family or hometown picnic, the square dance or the giant traveling circus. Relaxation from the pressures and worries of everyday work and worry in a busy country, where pleasures sometimes have to be taken on the run, so to speak, is to be found in many forms. A game of cards or checkers can be enjoyed by almost any poor man — let the rich man have his race horses, his polo ponies, his racing cars!

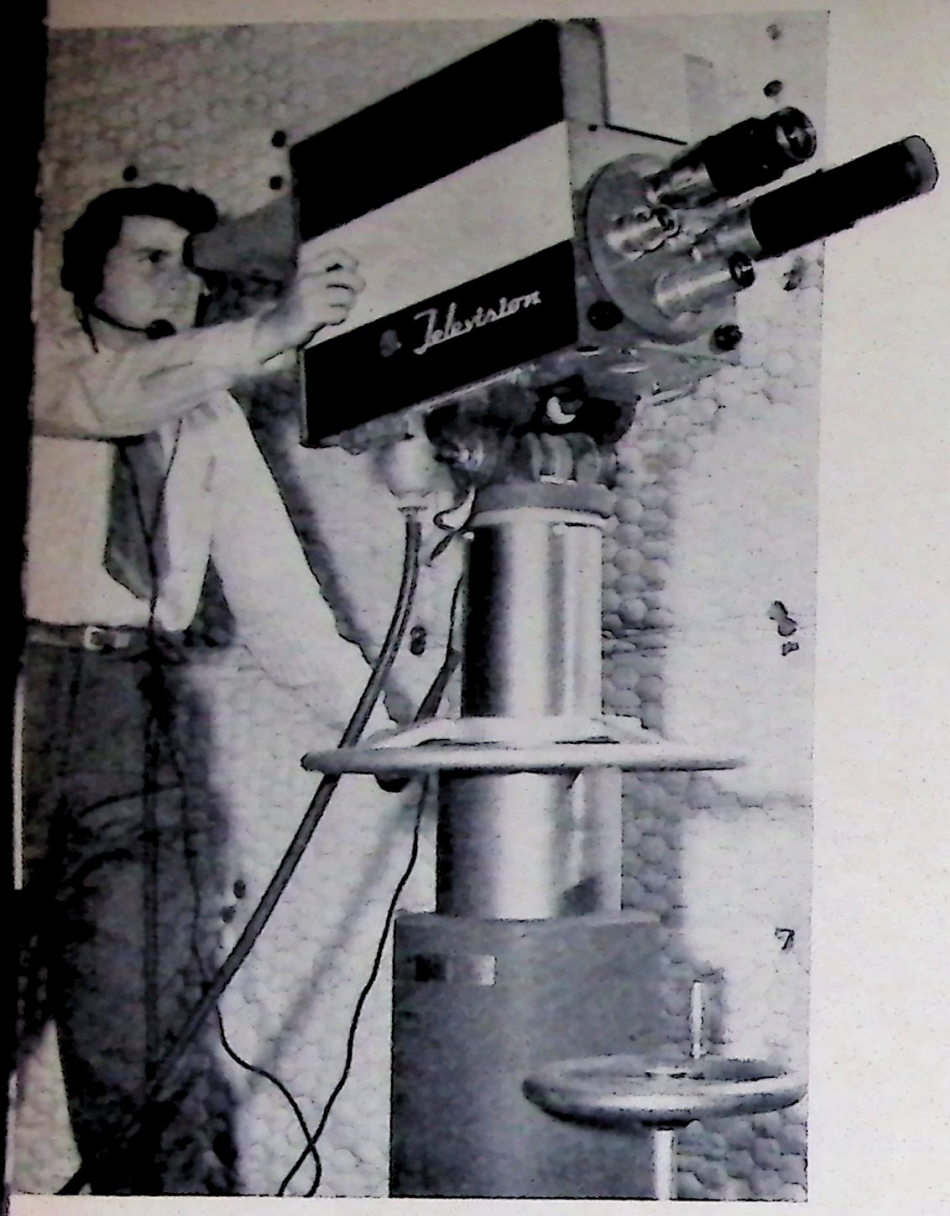
And the people sat down to eat and to drink,
and rose up to play. EXODUS 32:6

Sitting and thinking over the chessboard *(Photo Reps)*

COMMUNICATION

Informing the public, maintaining the smooth functioning of important channels of communication between individuals, or widely separated parts of America, calls for the best modern scientific equipment and planning. Today's media of communication are huge, many-faceted businesses. They provide the machinery for preserving some of the oldest, most cherished of American freedoms.

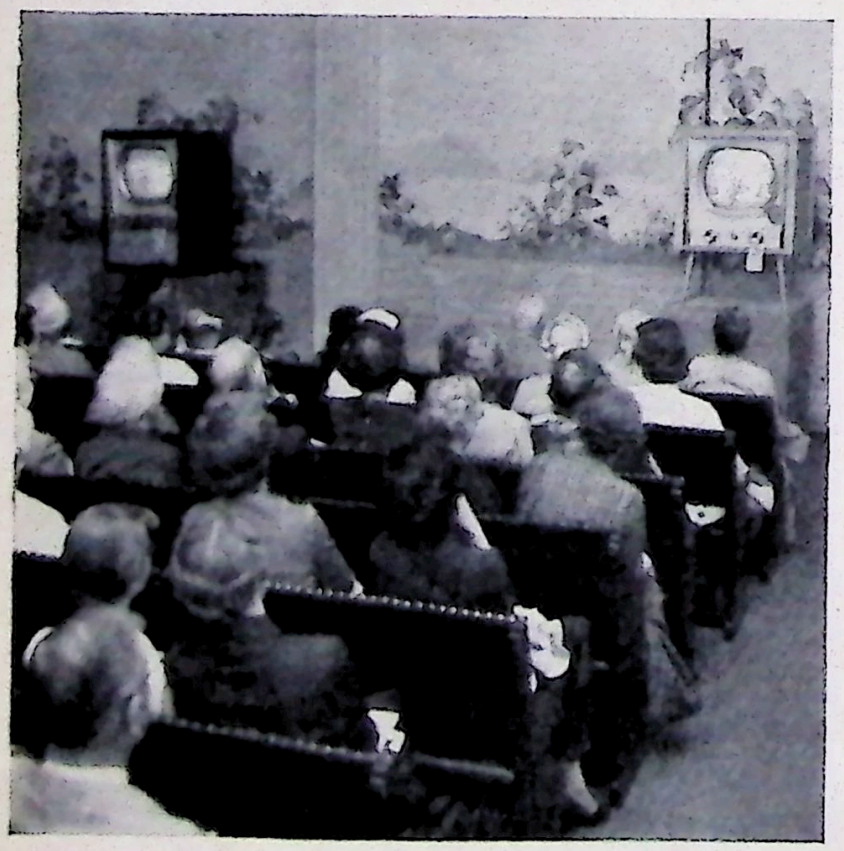
When the press is free and every man able to read, all is safe. —— THOMAS JEFFERSON



TV – today's giant of communication *(KABC-TV)*

God grant that not only the love of liberty but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man may pervade all the nations of the earth, so that a philosopher may set his foot anywhere on its surface and say: "This is my country."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



TV's great receiving audience *(NBC-TV)*

Ideas must be conveyed, events witnessed, business transacted, easily and without delay, at low cost. The mellifluous voice of the telephone operator is fast fading, as machine switching and recordings take over her duties. The lantern-swinging, horse-mounted Paul Reveres of an early day are now the radar-eyed, radio- or telephone-eared defense warning systems that serve to protect the country.

Telecasting, the sending end of TV *(RCA)*

Long distance telephone switchboard *(Pac. Tel. & Tel.)*

The town crier and Ben Franklin's old hand press have long been replaced by radio and TV and gigantic rotary presses that turn out hundreds of thousands of books and daily newspapers in a few hours. And the functions of the old pony express have been taken over and elaborated upon by a far-reaching Federal postal system, with its regiments of fine trucks and a sizable air mail service.

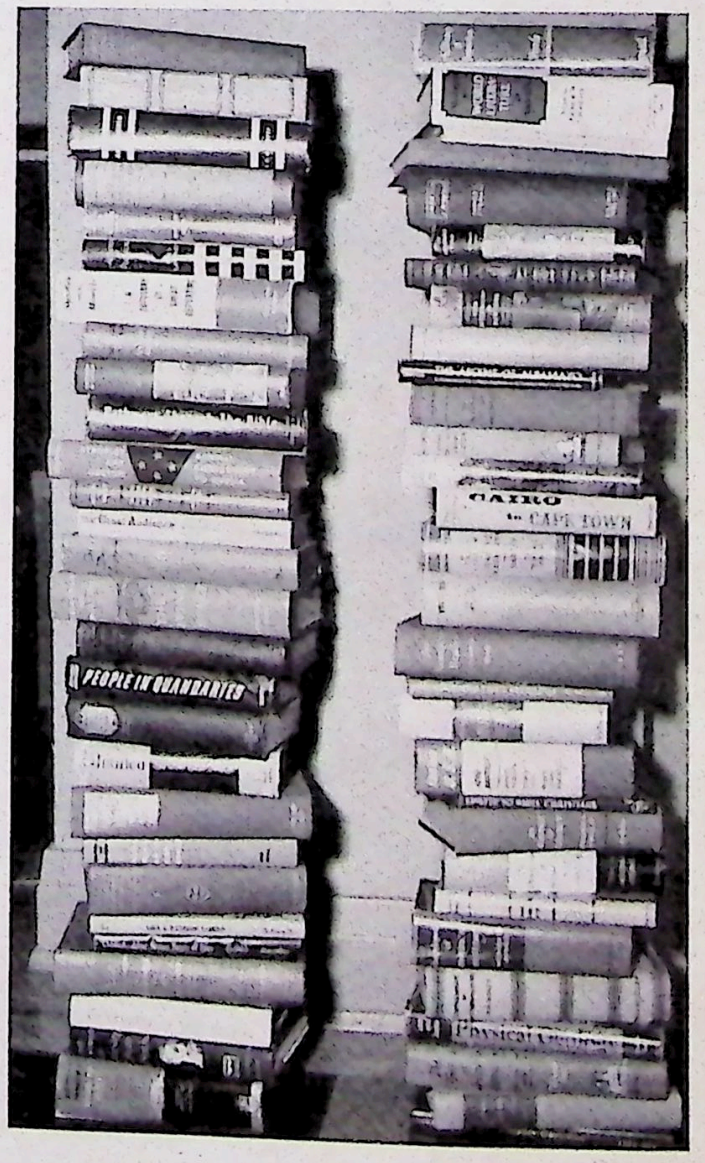
The mails, biggest medium of communication *(Beverly Hills, Calif., Post Office)*

The press – purveyor of news *(H.M. Kuo)*

Rural free delivery

As long as our Government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will – as long as it secures to us the rights of persons and property, liberty of conscience and of the press, it will be worth defending. ANDREW JACKSON

Books convey ideas, knowledge *(Frank Aiello)*

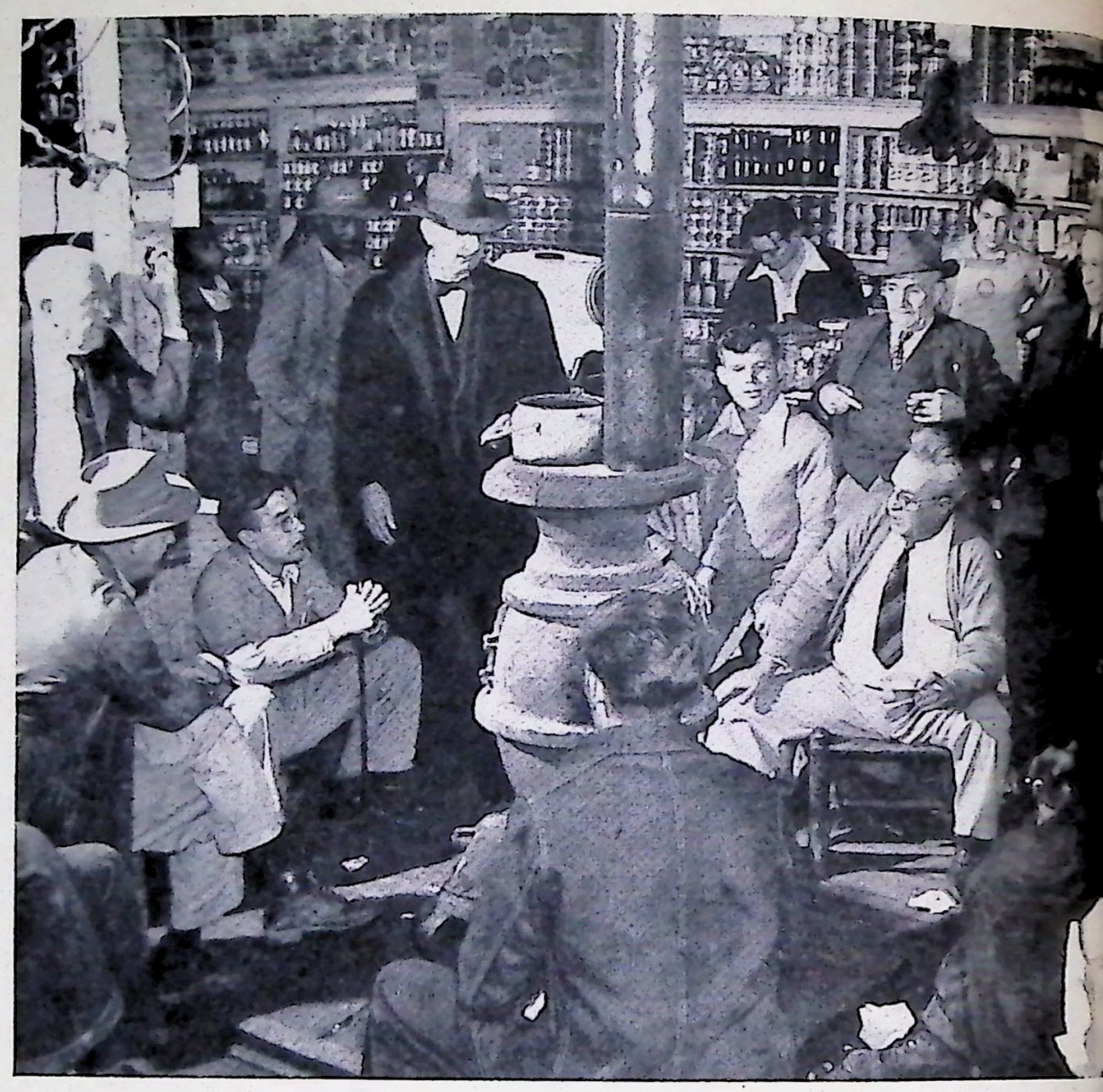


Benton, Me., town meeting *(Edward W. Cragin)*

From the beginnings of American history, the Rights of Man were treasured and fostered, establishing the link between the Old World and the New, between past and present. "Unalienable rights" they were called, by the free and equal men who drafted and signed the Declaration of Independence, but they were much the same personal freedoms that all men had always dreamed of and hoped for — speech, press, assembly, democratic election, justice, worship — long denied them.

Democracies settle by debate *(Great Books Foundation)*

There has often been a time in the history of civilized man when the basic freedoms like those of assembly and discussion have been denied him. And doubtless there will be other such periods. But little by little the human animal, as he wins his independence, forgets his old, primitive ways and advances, begins to take more thought of the rights of his brothers.

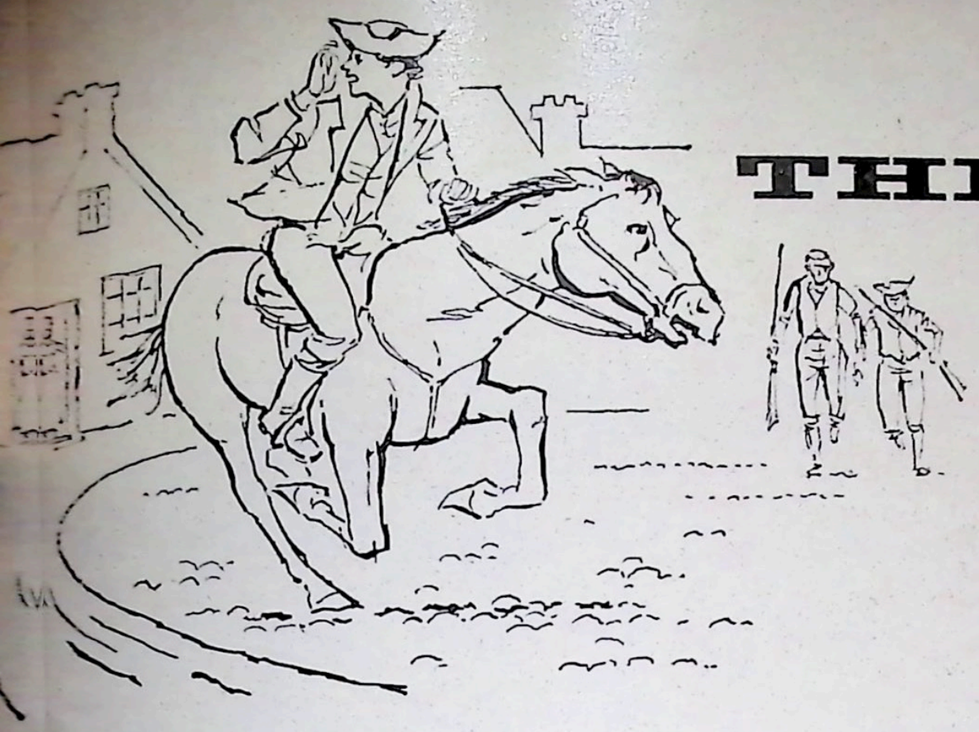


Village store, potbellied stove, free speech *(Wide World—Sam Falk)*

The longing to get at the truth — to know the *facts,* as he is likely to call them — has always been with the American citizen. And often, in some casual or neighborly meeting, in the question-and-answer period following the talk of a guest speaker, across a discussion table or around a soapbox, many of the fundamental truths do somehow manage to emerge.

The will of the people is the only legitimate foundation of any government, and to protect its free expression should be our first object. THOMAS JEFFERSON

Right of peaceful assembly *(A. Devaney Inc.—David F. Lawler)*



THE LIVING FREEDOMS

Fill the seats of justice with good men, not so absolute in goodness as to forget what human frailty is.

THOMAS NOON TALFOURD

Justice for all — this is the very cornerstone of American democracy. The country's courts may not have reached a state of perfection as yet (if this were the case there would be no need for new laws), and at times there may be grave miscarriages of justice, but by and large the system works extremely well, far better than most earlier systems. Much of the rest of the world, moreover, looks with envy on Western ways of justice, such as the conduct of trials, whether by judge or by jury. In an American court, the accused is assured of many things in his favor: a fair and speedy trial, a chance to defend himself as he thinks best and the certainty that he is held innocent until proved guilty. Even if he is convicted, he knows that punishment will be as humane as the seriousness of his crime permits — and that the physical tortures of ancient times are forbidden by law.

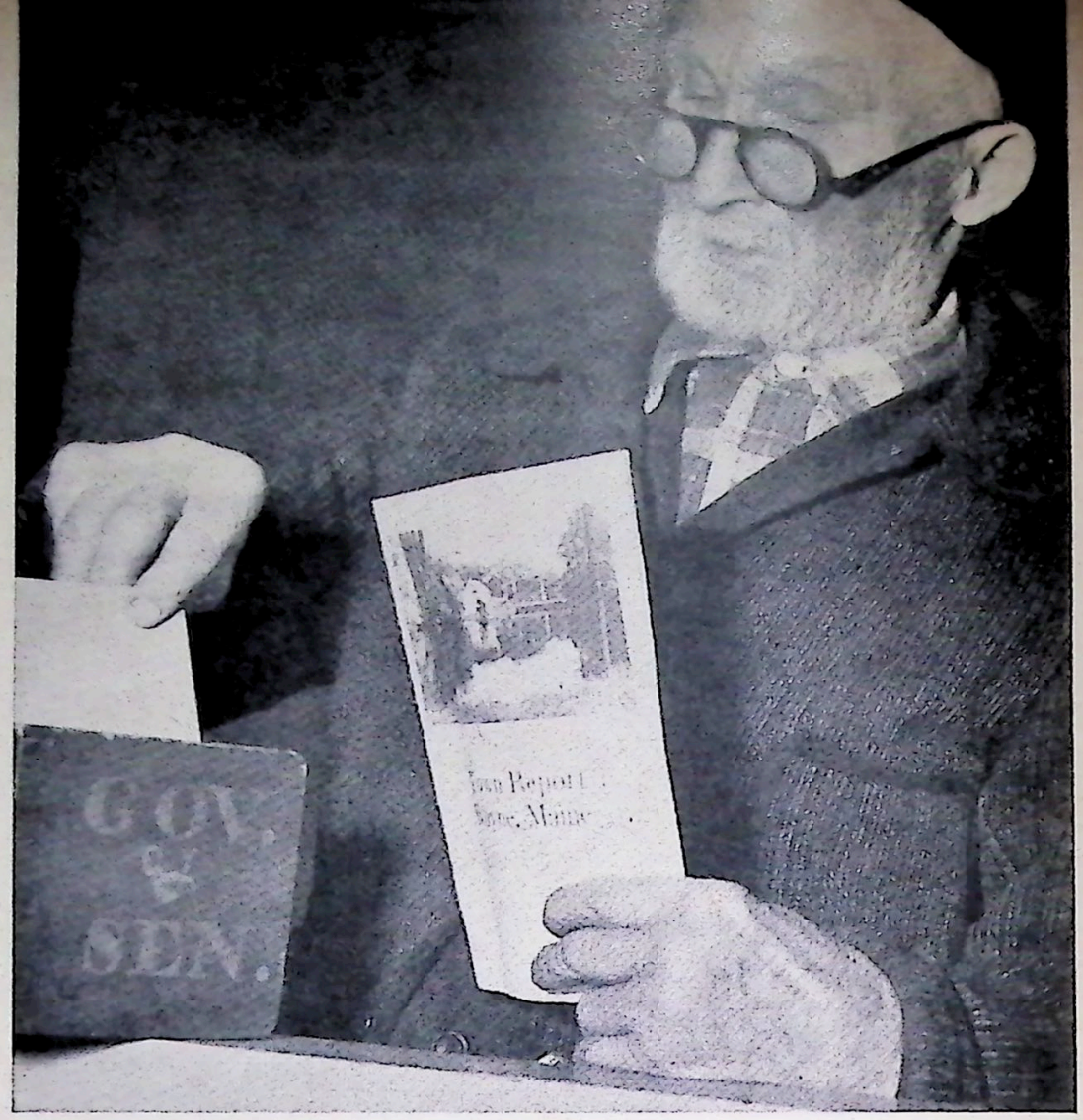
Trial by judge *(Photo Reps—Mary Eleanor Browning)*

Trial by jury of his peers *(Brown Bros.)*

Tabulation of local vote, Unity, Me. *(Cragin)*

A representative democracy, where the right of election is well secured and regulated, and the exercise of the legislative, executive and judiciary authorities is vested in select persons, chosen really and not nominally by the people, will, in my opinion, be most likely to be happy, regular and durable.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON



Old-time wooden ballot box *(Clarence McKay)*

Tellers, Smithfield, Me., town meeting *(E. W. Cragin)*

Among the most jealously guarded of all American rights is that of the vote, and the millions who make use of this privilege do so with the utmost seriousness. The average citizen regards the casting of his ballot not only as a solemn obligation but also as a tangible guarantee of his right to express a free and completely private opinion as to the best choice of leadership in government. The ballot box and the voting machine are therefore sacrosanct, and irregularities in their operation are sure to scandalize and outrage the citizenry. Most American communities have set up elaborate precautions against fraudulent elections. When these fail, the way of the transgressor is hard.

Even the man who takes his duties and rights as an American citizen very lightly, the man who frequently neglects to cast his vote at election time, feels very deeply about matters such as election fraud. And when the result of a close election becomes doubtful, he can become quite as articulate as anyone else in demanding a recount of votes. Growing indifference to both the privilege of the vote and the conduct of government, however, has given rise to fears that certain of the hard-earned American freedoms may be lost. Having been so long the favored possessors of these, far too many of the present generation of citizens are careless about their rights. For there can be no denying that actual participation in a struggle to win and keep them inevitably increases their value to the individual.

Perfect freedom is as necessary to the health and vigor of commerce as it is to the health and vigor of citizenship.

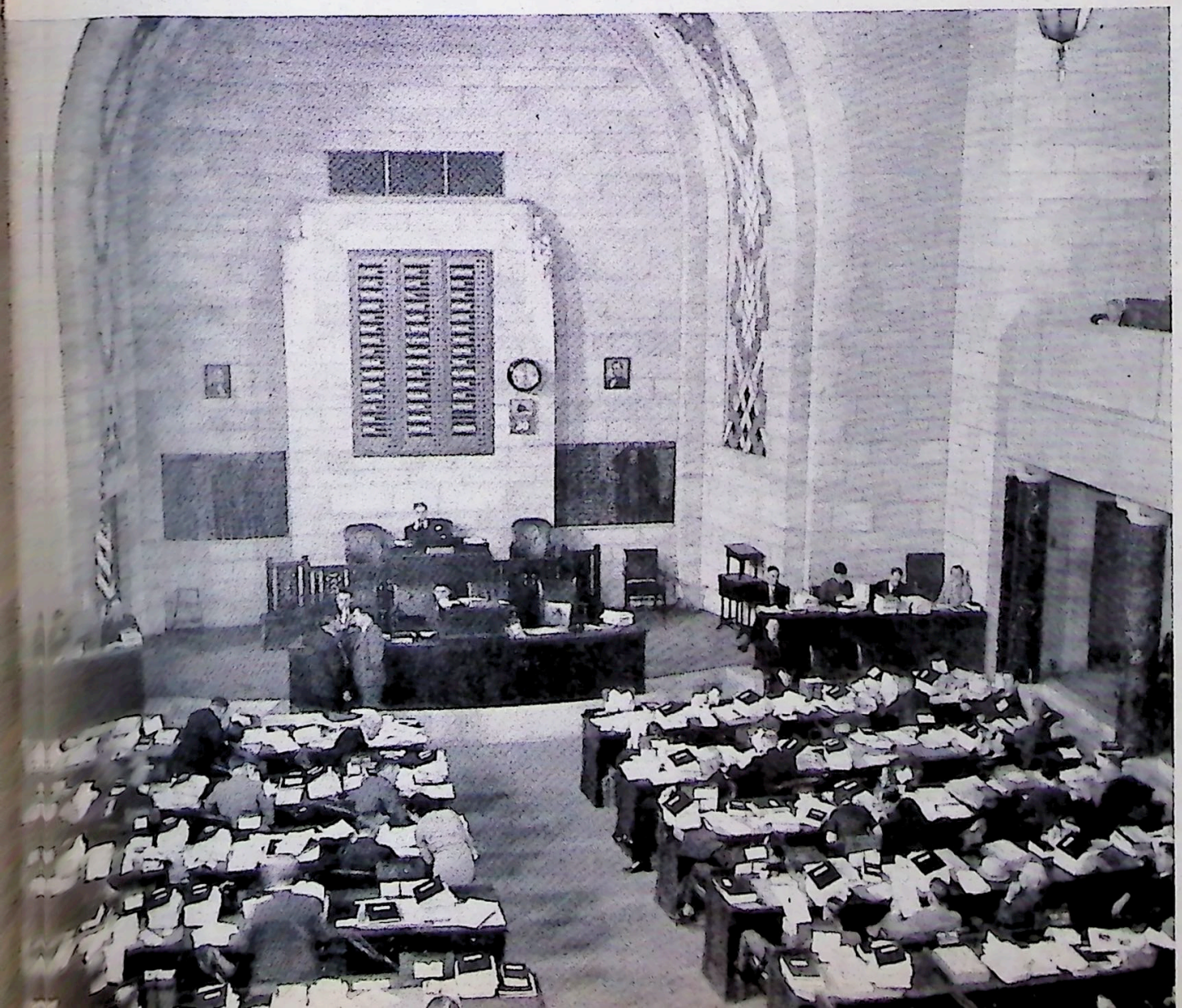
PATRICK HENRY

General election, Horton, Kans. *(Gendreau—J. W. McManigal)*

Balloon barrage, Republican National Convention, San Francisco, 1956

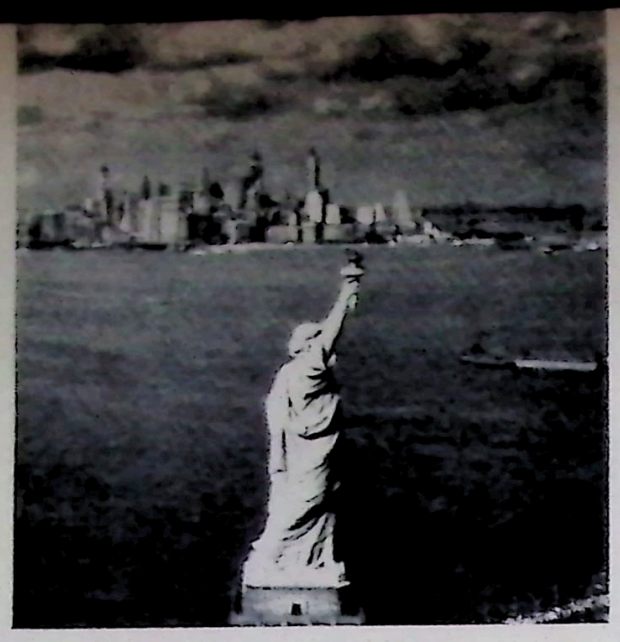
The legendary "divine" right of kings to rule was long ago replaced in the United States by rights vested in a citizenry determined on self-government, through chosen representatives instructed to take such action in organized government as would be in accordance with the mandates of the people. Selecting these governing proxies, or leaders, is not simple. However necessary, the machinery of political campaigns, party conventions and local, State, primary and general elections is cumbersome and slow. Yet it can be said that, with final selections delayed, the candidates are virtually on trial, to be observed and tested. Once they are in office, it is possible (but not always easy) to remove those found wanting. In any case, voters have the right to petition for redress of wrongs.

Nebraska unicameral Legislature in session *(Ewing Galloway)*



Right of petition *(Gamma–Nancy Palmer)*

The Government of the Union, then, is emphatically and truly a Government of the people. In form and in substance it emanates from them. Its powers are granted by them and are to be exercised directly on them and for their benefit. JOHN MARSHALL



We are one and all immigrants — and the sons and daughters of immigrants.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

There is no true liberty for the individual
Except as he finds it
In the liberty of all.
There is no true security for the individual
Except as he finds it
In the security of all.

EDWIN MARKHAM

A young Hungarian couple as a U.S. Military aircraft brings them winging to America *(Wide World)*

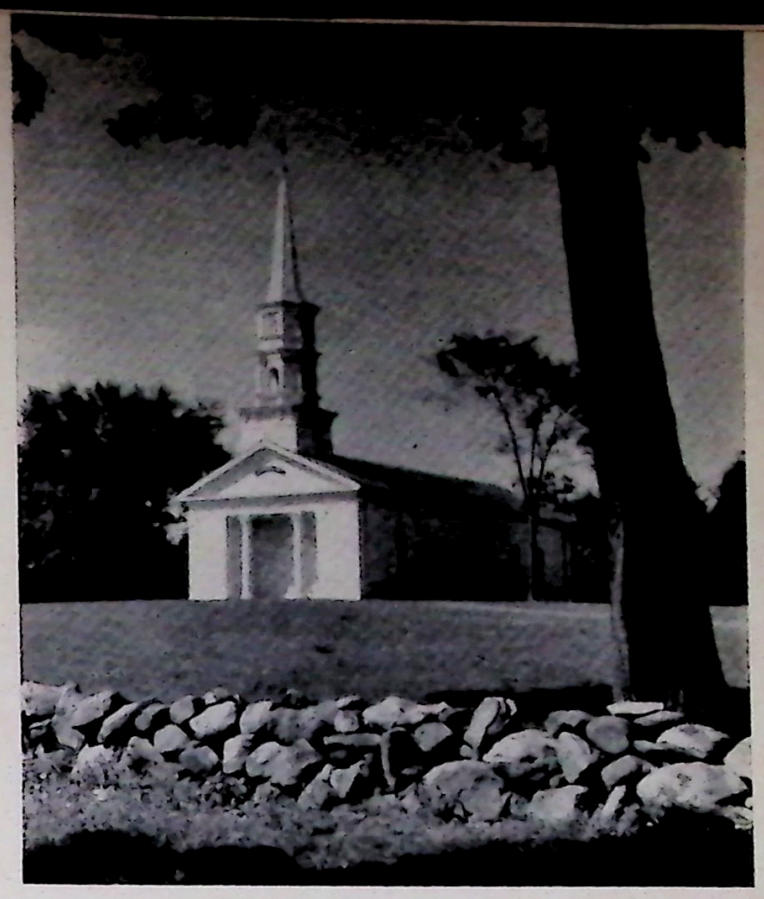
Hungarian immigrants arrive in New York *(Wide World)*

Ever since the birth of the United States of America as a new Nation, oppressed, afflicted, impoverished people the world over have looked with eager longing toward the promise of the new country. Often, it is true, what was built up in their minds was only an impossibly bright, idealistic dream, something they hoped one day to realize. But for those so fortunate as to escape from the bondage of the past there has been in America, if not the bright ideal they imagined, much that was new and good. Especially have they found in their adopted country freedom such as they had never known before. — If America is many things to many people, its new citizens are many things to their new country. As a people, Americans are the sum and product of all the racial strains, all the nationalities, that have come here to live; each has shared in the country's building.

New citizens taking oath *(Immigration & Naturalization Service)*

Americans of the early Colonial period felt most strongly about the right to worship God as they saw fit, without compulsion and without hindrance. The pattern of the country's religious expression has changed greatly since then and is still changing, modified by a hundred changes in man's knowledge of the physical world about him. But Americans still cling tenaciously to the principle that no man has the right to tell another man how he shall worship.

Singing hymns, Blue Ridge Mountains *(Max Tharpe)*

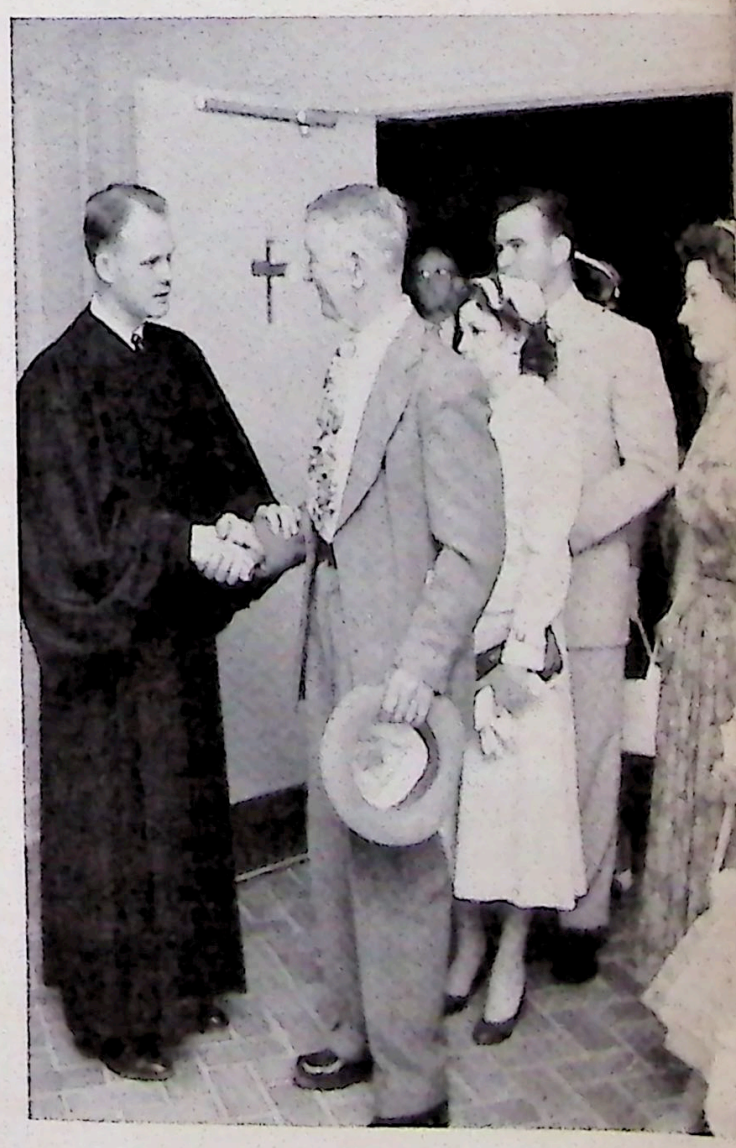


Another symbol of freedom, Sudbury, Mass. *(John Fish)*

The name Protestant tells much: In Puritan, Quaker, Shaker Americans the mood was one of protest against forms of worship out of harmony with conscience. And ever since, persecuted religious groups everywhere have been attracted to America. Great established sects like the Roman Catholic, old forms like the Jewish faith, newer ones like the Mormon, Amish and Mennonite — even Hinduism and Buddhism from the Orient — owe much to the insistence of the early Protestant-patriots on freedom of belief for all.

American families at worship *(Suzanne Szasz)*

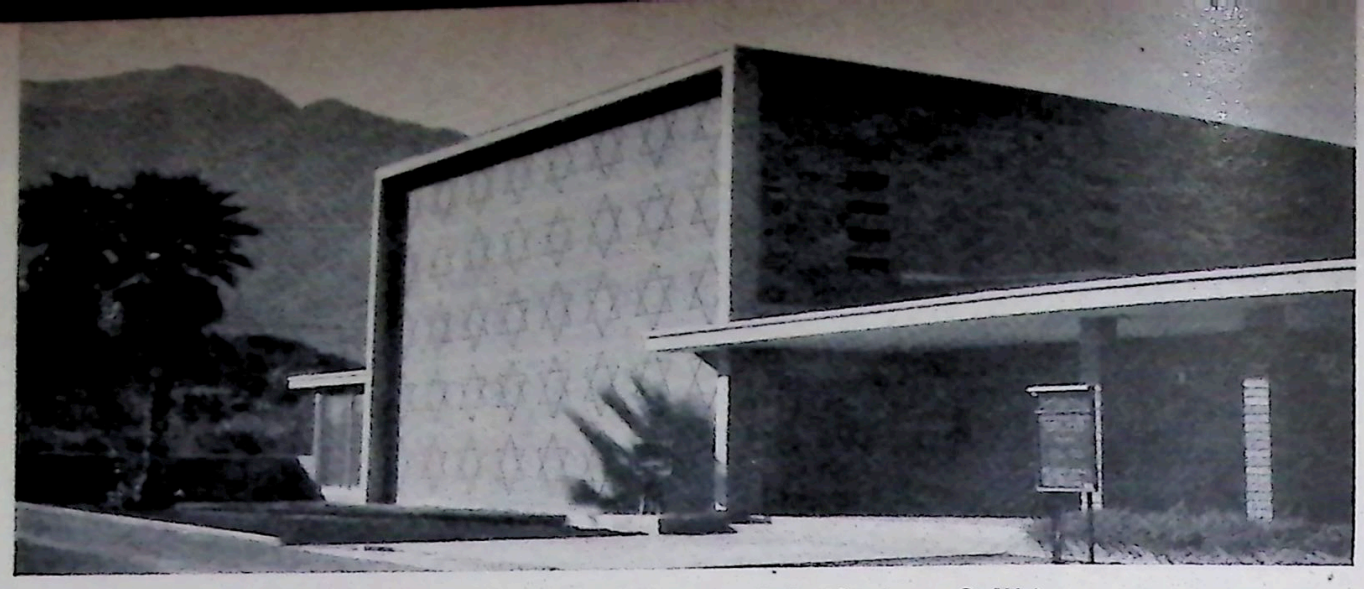
After-service greeting *(Max Tharpe)*



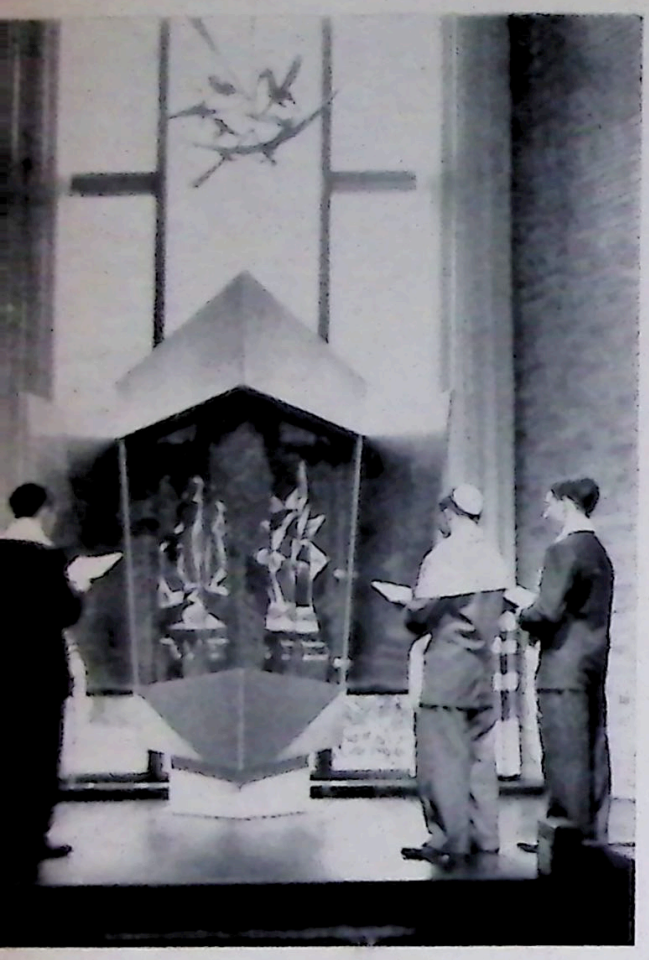
What other liberty is there worth having if we have not freedom and peace in our minds – if our inmost and most private man is but a sour and turbid pool?

HENRY DAVID THOREAU

Long as thy God is God above,
Thy brother every man below,
So long, dear Land of all my love,
Thy name shall shine, thy fame shall glow!
SIDNEY LANIER



Temple Isaiah *(News Bureau, Palm Springs, Calif.)*



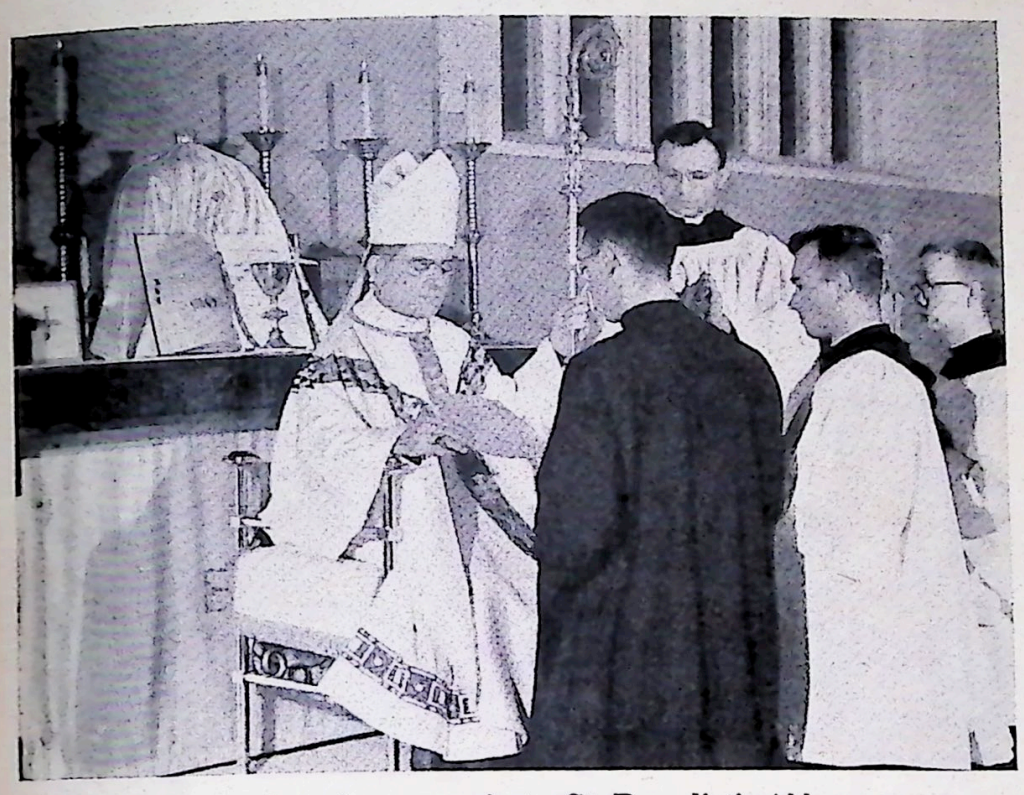
Jewish students before Holy Ark
(Brandeis University)

The first American Jewish synagogue, built while the country was under British rule, still stands in Newport, R.I. Today, Judaism, along with Protestantism and Catholicism, is one of the three major faiths in the United States. It is by far the oldest, of course, and in both its monotheistic concept of God and its emphasis on contemplation and prayer it has served as the prototype of the much younger Christian religions. In form and ritual it has changed only slightly, during the many hundreds of years it has been in existence; nevertheless certain present-day influences are making themselves felt in Judaism in America. The ancient synagogue has been retained, but the less orthodox congregations have modified its architecture and its ritualistic uses.

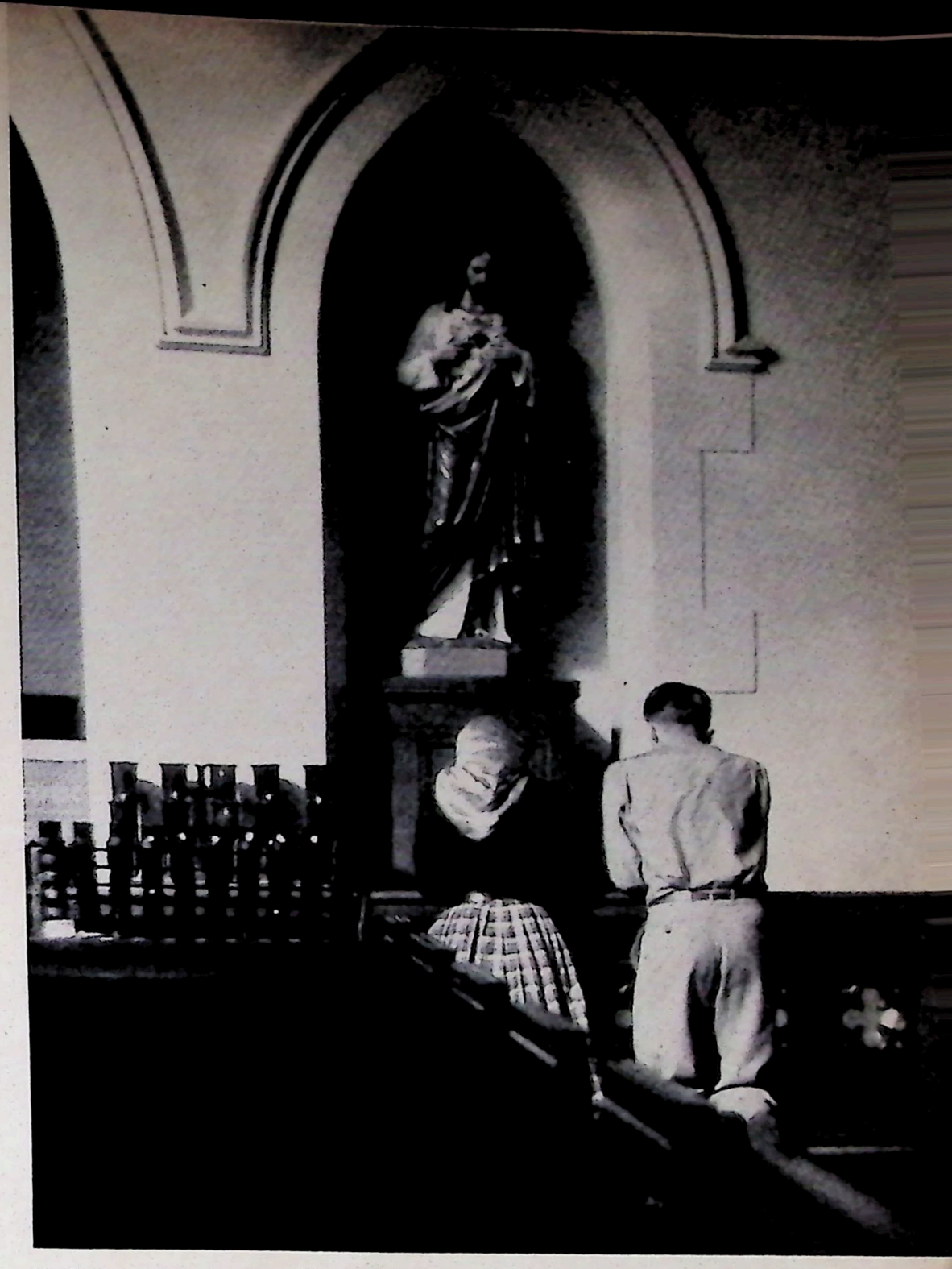
Sabbath Ceremony with Torah *(Fed. of Jewish Welfare Organizations)*

Passover supper: patriarch, prayer book, egg, bitter herb, matzoh, wine

Roman Catholicism, like Protestantism and Judaism, was one of the earliest religious faiths in America and soon became an influence on American life. Spanish explorers of the 16th century brought it to the New World and helped to establish missions in Florida and the Southwest and on the West Coast. A century or so later, the English crown colonized Maryland under Catholic Lord Baltimore, and the French missionary explorers did much to spread their faith throughout Northern New England and over the entire region of the Great Lakes. The most solidly Catholic State in the Union today is said to be Louisiana, also an early Catholic region.



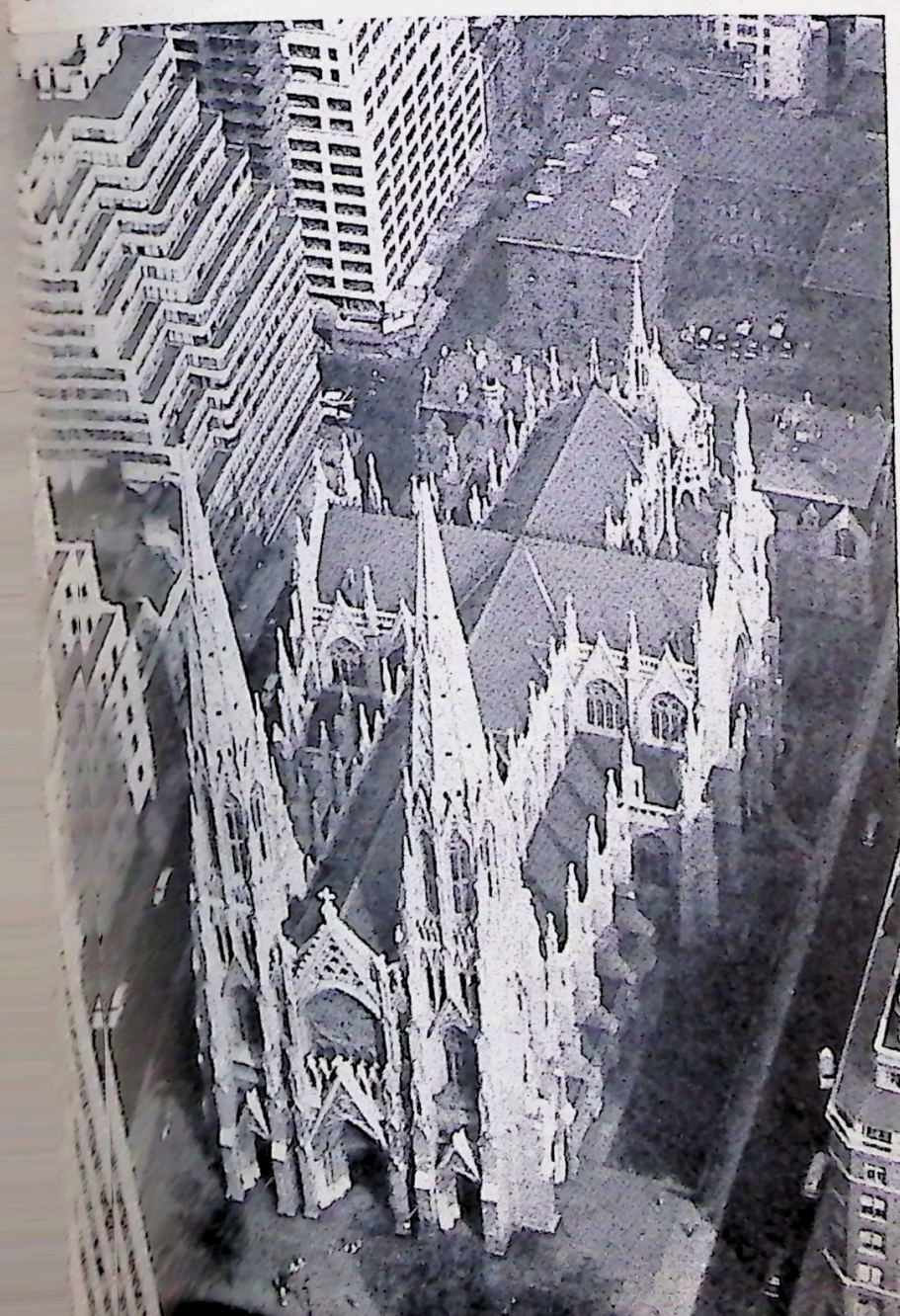
Ordination of young priests, St. Benedict's Abbey
(Plaum Pub. Co.—Atcheson, Kans. C of C)



Catholic youth at prayer *(F. Ortiz)*

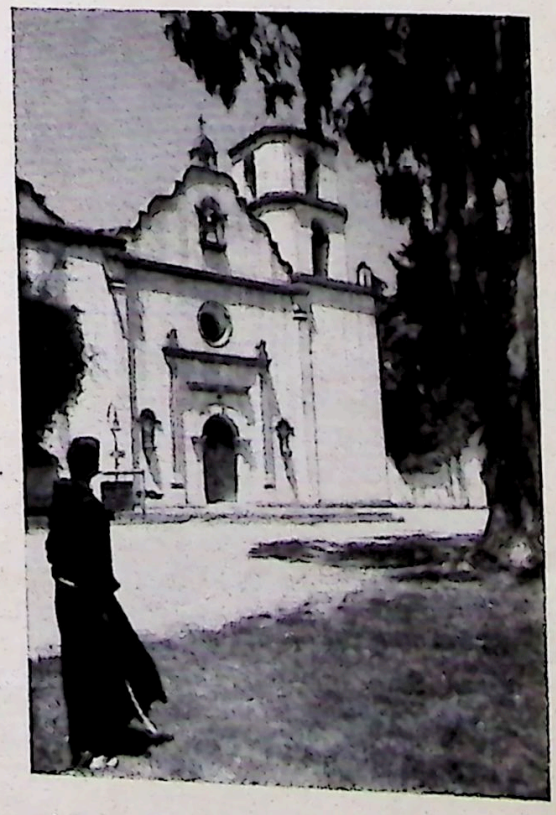
Symbolic ritualism has always played an important part in Roman Catholic worship, and, partly because of the Catholic preference for symbols, Gothic forms of religious art and architecture surviving from the Middle Ages have become strongly identified with the Catholic Church. Yet, here and there, despite the basic conservatism of this faith, and in widely separated parts of the country, a Catholic parish sometimes builds a "modern" church.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City *(NYSPIX—Commerce)*



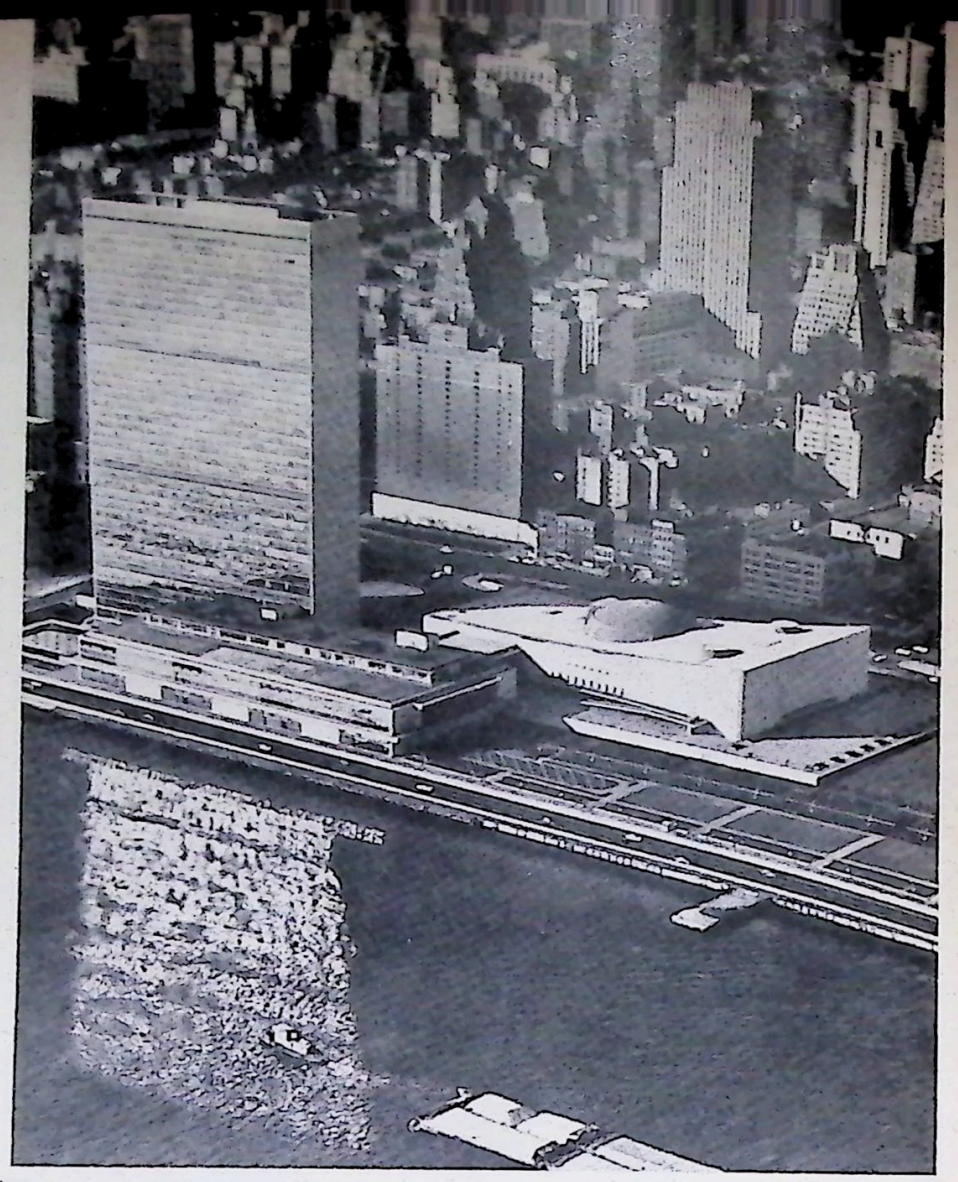
Driven from every other corner of the earth, freedom of thought and the right of private judgment in matters of conscience direct their course to this happy country as their last asylum. SAMUEL ADAMS

California Mission *(Santa Fe R.R.)*



DEMOCRACY'S DESTINY

America, in face and spirit, is a known quantity; she can be evaluated, described, pictured. But what of her less tangible aspects, such as her relations with the rest of the world? And what will she mean in man's future? — To most Americans it is somehow fitting that a country they have always been proud to call the Land of the Free should now provide a safe haven for a still very young family of nations that may one day come to be known as the *World* of the Free. It is a sobering thought that destiny seems to have arranged that one of the greatest of working democracies should have come to play a major role in the task of leading other nations into more democratic ways. It becomes more and more clear that, if America and her ways are to survive, it is not enough simply to point out the way. A large share in the burdens that other countries must carry along that path must also be assumed.



United Nations Headquarters, New York: Secretariat, Conference and General Assembly Buildings *(UN)*

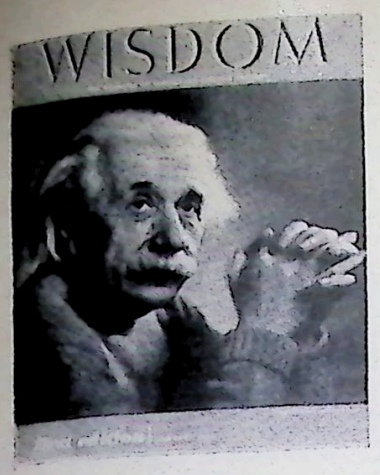
United Nations General Assembly in session *(UN)*

In the language of its great Charter, the United Nations was founded "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small."

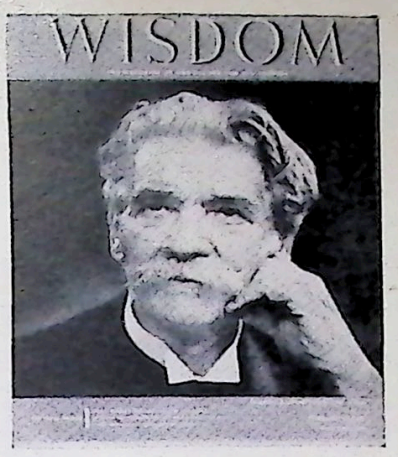
United Nations Secretariat and dome of General Assembly Hall: workshop for peace *(UN)*

We must realize that, to achieve a world free of fear, we must free ourselves of fear; that, to attain a world of justice, we ourselves must always be just; and, that to promote freedom, we must be free in mind as well as body. In the final analysis, people managing to live together, to respect each other and to help each other along are fundamental lessons which mankind everywhere must somehow learn if world peace and progress are really to be assured. And "love thy neighbor" is an international necessity in these times. The vision of a world in which all people will live together in peace and in brotherhood may be far from realization, but I think it remains the noblest ideal for human existence. It is the ideal of the great religions. It is the ideal of the United Nations. For the instruments of destruction now available to war make of mankind's ability to approach this ideal in his day-to-day relations the decisive challenge. It's a blunt challenge: Live together or perish together.

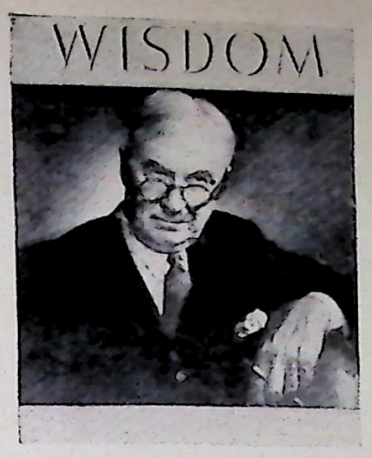
DR. RALPH BUNCHE



ALBERT EINSTEIN



ALBERT SCHWEITZER

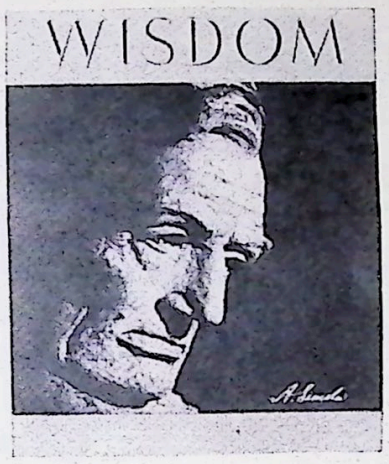


BERNARD BARUCH

WISDOM

The Magazine of Knowledge for All America

WINSTON CHURCHILL



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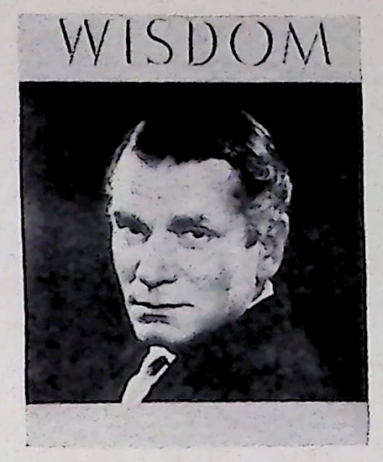
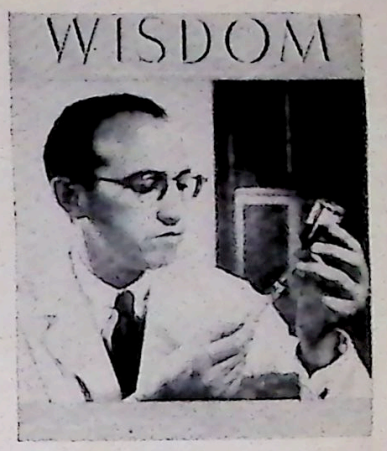


LAURENCE OLIVIER



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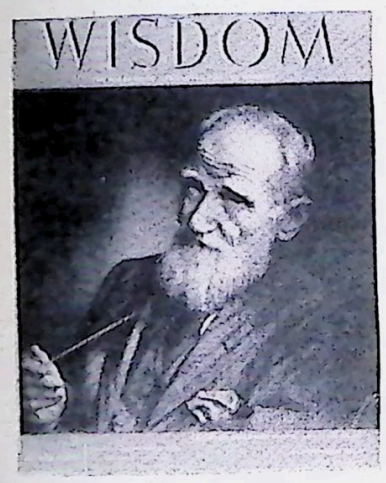

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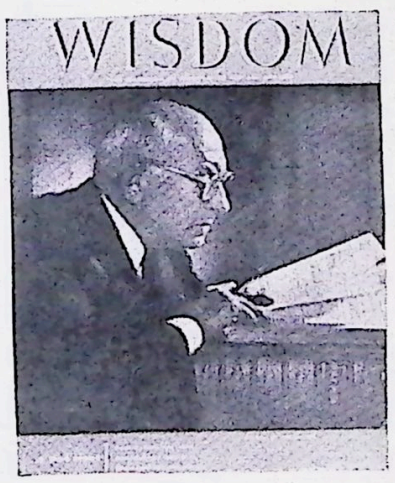

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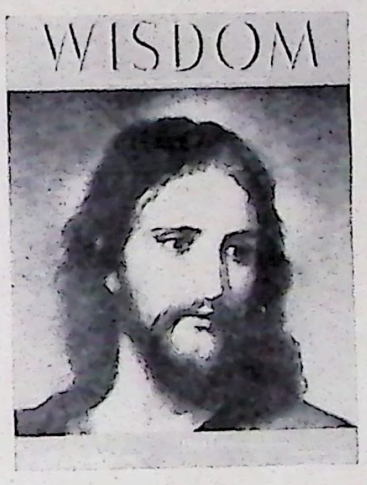

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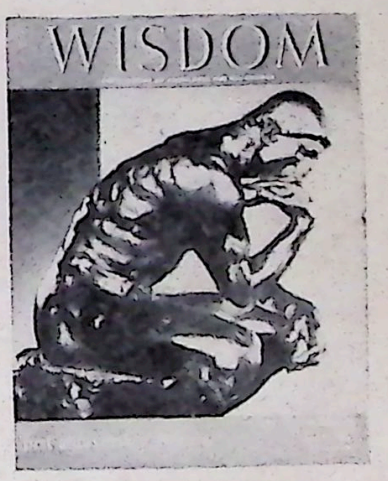

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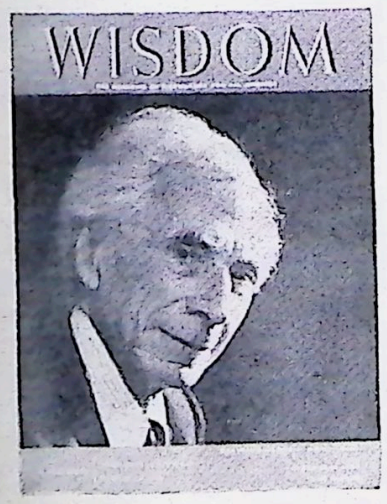

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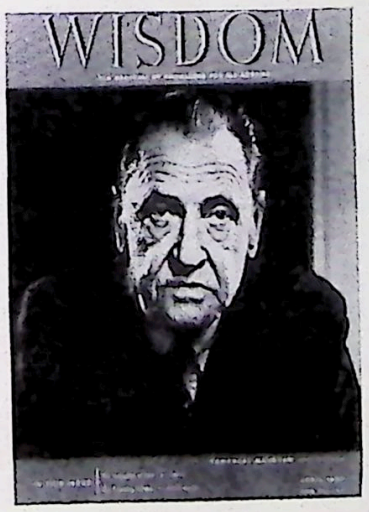
ARTUR RUBINSTEIN



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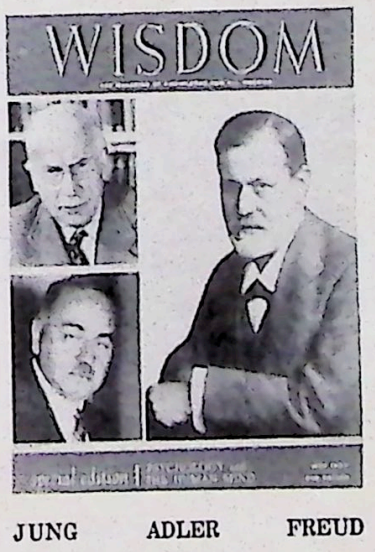

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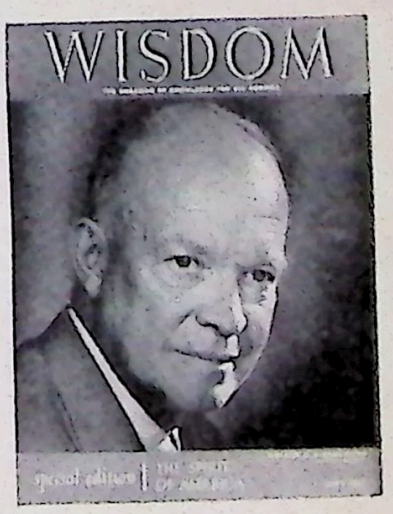

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In this issue devoted to America, it is only fitting that WISDOM Magazine publicly acknowledge its deep gratitude to these distinguished leaders of America. Their counsel, encouragement and inspiration have been of inestimable value in guiding the high ideals of this magazine from its first issue to this—its 17th.

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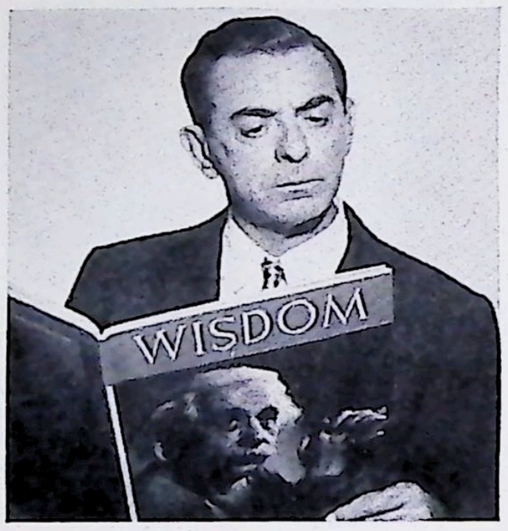
DAVID SARNOFF

Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America



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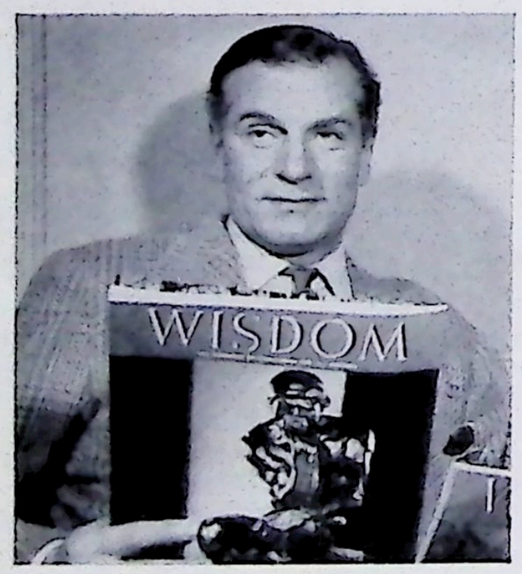
Motion Picture-Television Producer, Actor

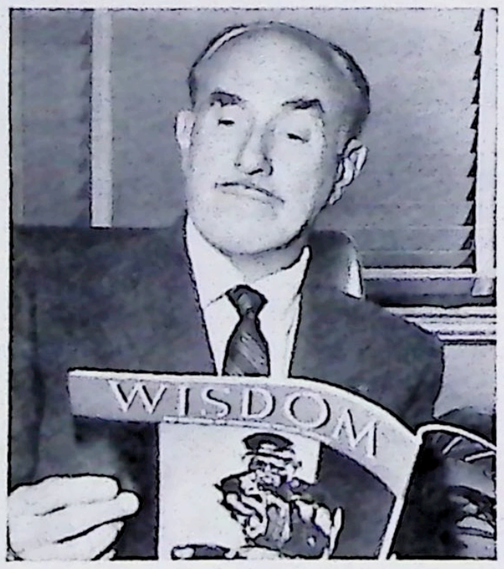
ARTUR RUBINSTEIN

Concert Pianist



LAURENCE OLIVIER

Motion Picture Actor, Producer, Director



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Motion Picture Producer, President, Warner Bros.

GREER GARSON

Motion Picture Actress

FRANK C. BAXTER

Professor of English, USC, Television Educator

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST JR.

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President and Editor of Newsweek *talks with Leon Gutterman, Editor-Publisher of* WISDOM

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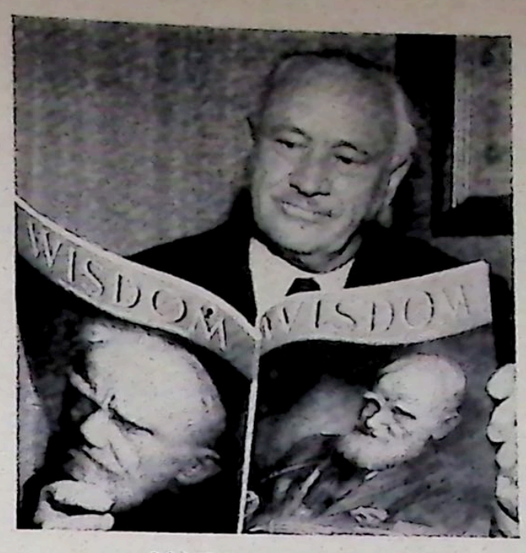
alifornia's Chief Executive and Lady meet with Leon Gutterman, WISDOM *Editor-Publisher*

BERNARD M. BARUCH

Elder Statesman, Financier, Philanthropist, in conference with Leon Gutterman, WISDOM *Editor-Publisher*



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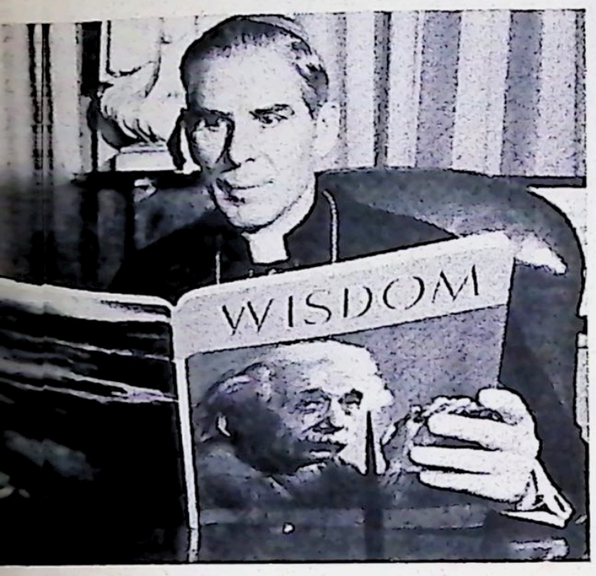
Concert Violinist



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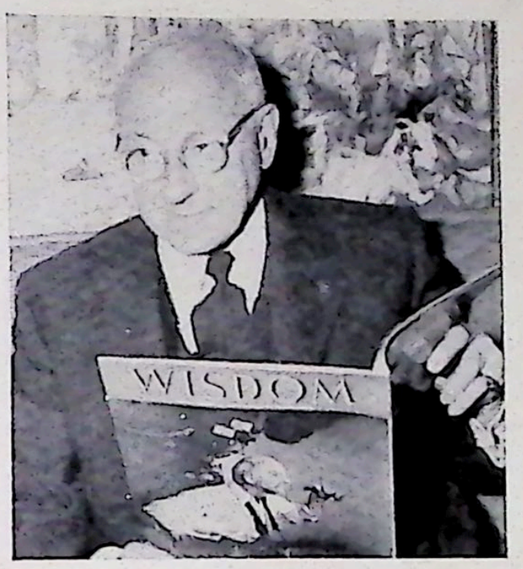
Catholic Religious Leader

MERVYN LEROY

Motion Picture Producer-Director



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Motion Picture Producer-Director

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ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

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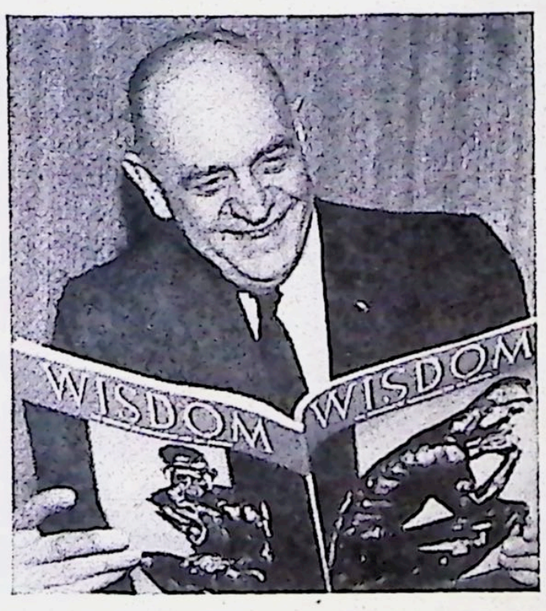

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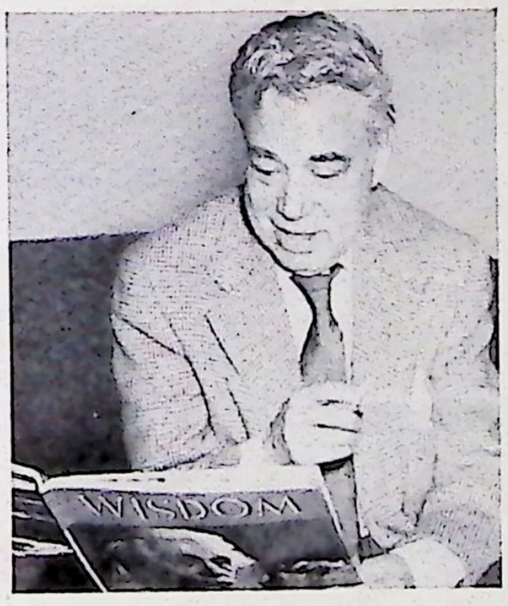
Psychiatrist, Educator, Author



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Drama Critic, Author, Journalist

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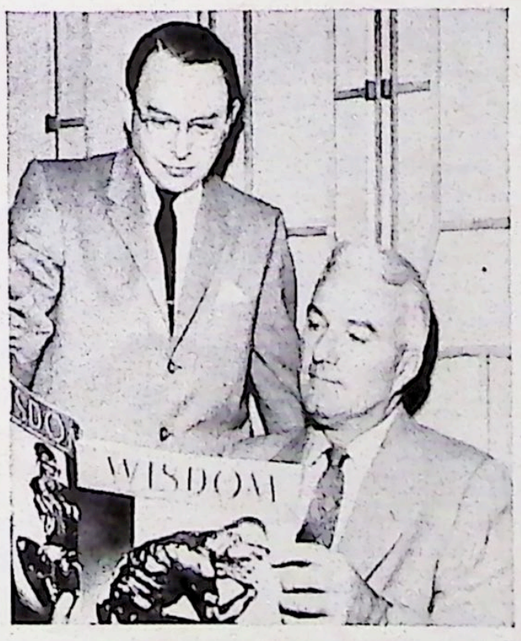
President and Editor of Look *confers with* WISDOM *Editor-Publisher Leon Gutterman*



NORMAN CHANDLER

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HENRY R. LUCE

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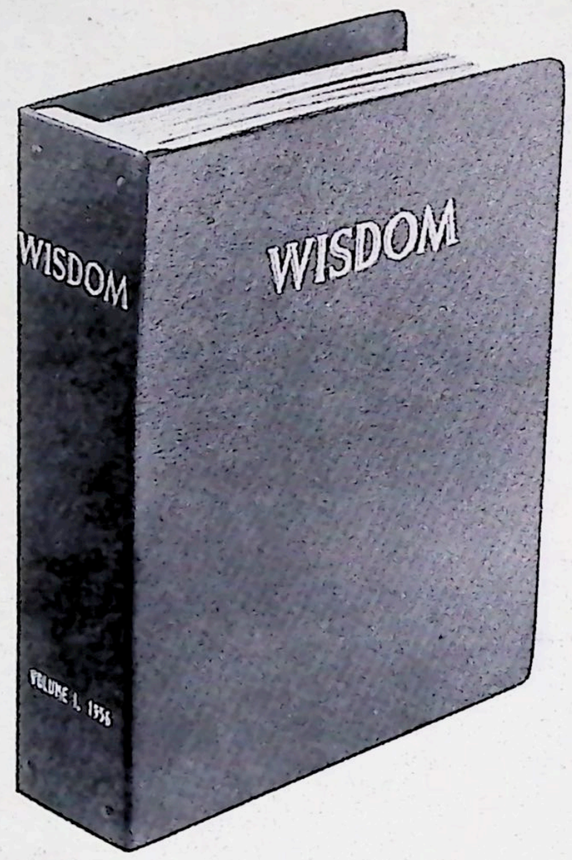

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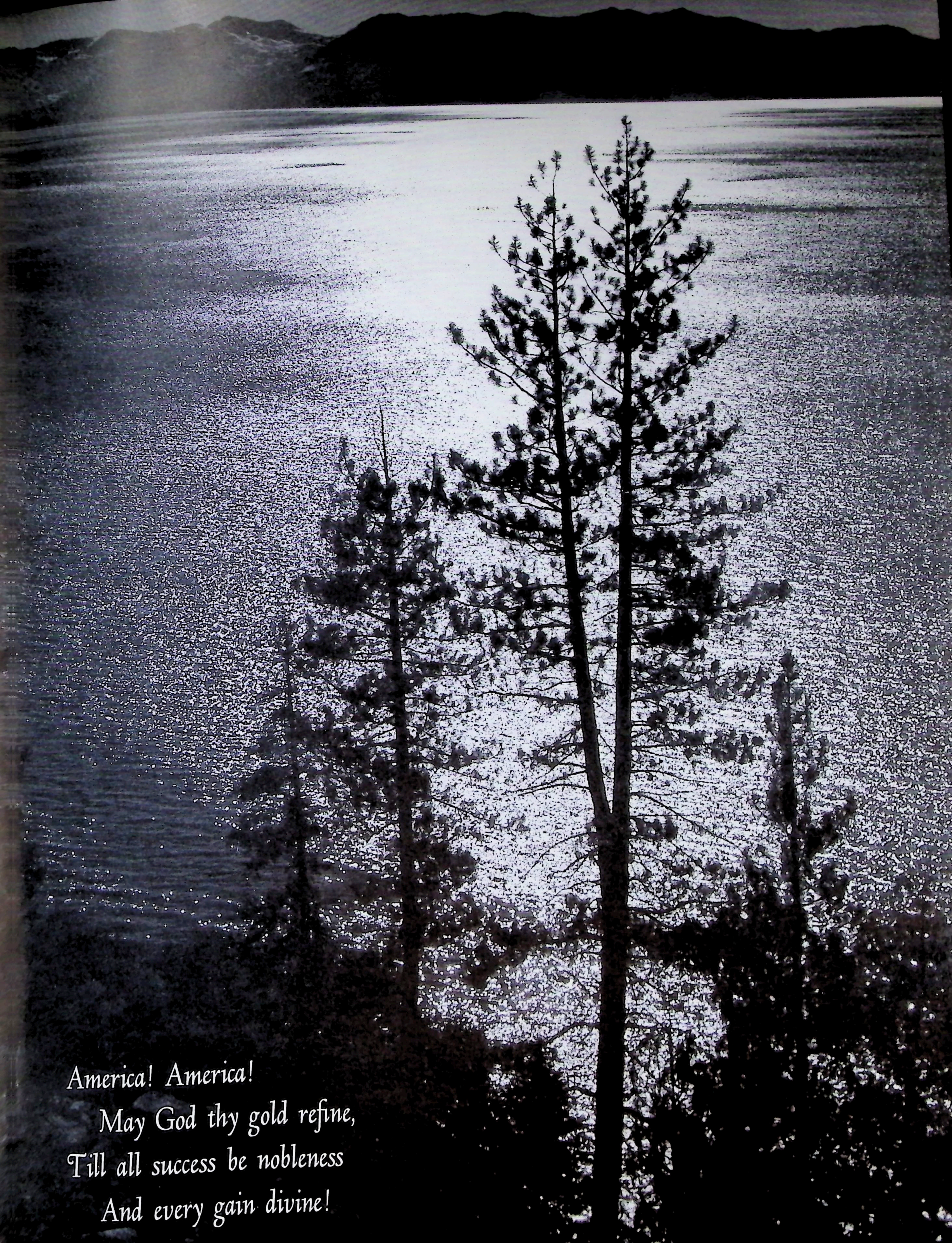
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May God thy gold refine,
Till all success be nobleness
And every gain divine!

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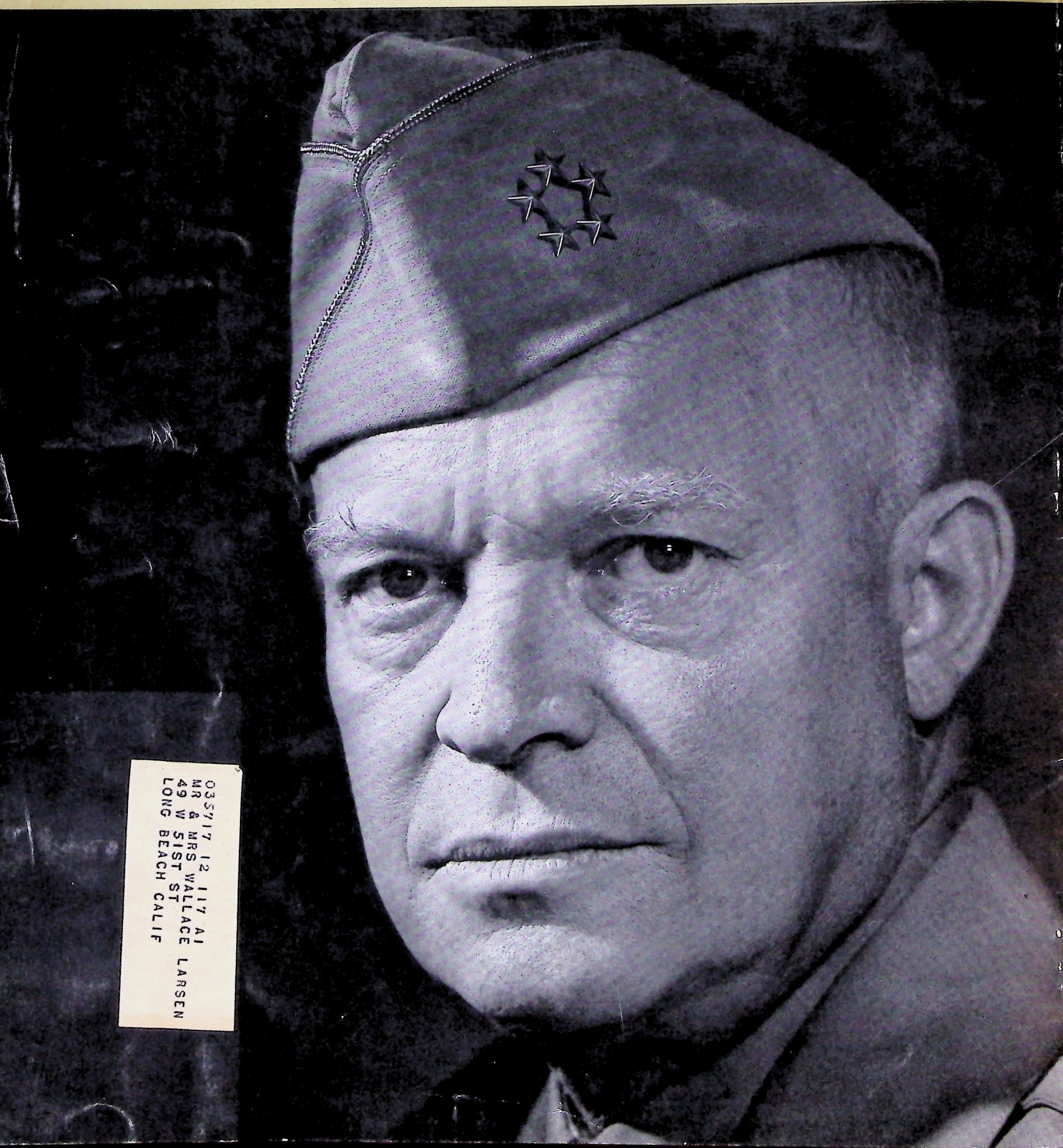

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